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R. S. STURTEVANT

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OFFICERS AND JUDGES, NEW ROCHELLE, 1923.

Standing, left to right: Mrs. L. W. Hitchcock, Mrs. Theodore I. Coe, Miss F. E. McIlvaine, Mrs. W. H. Peckham, Arthur Herrington, Mrs. J. J. Montague, Miss Mary C. Bissell, Mrs. George V. Nash.

Seated: Mrs. Charles Pratt, Mrs. W. R. Pierson, Frank H. Presby, John C. Wister, R. S. Sturtevant, Mrs. C. S. McKinney, Bertrand H. Farr, Harry A. Norton.

Bertrand H. Farr

"Blessed is he who has a hobby and can make it his business" and no one could be more surprised than I to find a "hobby" transformed into a business of such proportions that it has reached every state and territory, bringing me into touch with thousands of others who also know the delight of the hardy garden. I can only say that like Topsy I just naturally drifted or grew into it. I am sure no one would have been more surprised than I, if in my younger days someone had made the prophecy of my future, but as a young boy I always had an intense love for flowers and the garden and when I was eleven or twelve years old, I laid out quite an elaborate garden of my own with walks and beds which I planted and cared for myself.

"I was born in Windham, Vermont, up in the mountains twenty-five miles from Brattleboro, and, when five years of age, my parents moved west, going first to Wisconsin where for three years we spent part of the time at Lake Geneva and a part in the little seminary town of Rochester near Milwaukee. Here I saw my first peony, one of the early flowering, old-fashioned red varieties it was but I thought it mighty fine and was very glad to accept my aunt's proposal to give me one of the blooms if I would go to the pasture and bring the cow home. This led to further negotiations by which I agreed to go after the cow for a week in consideration of her giving me a "piney toe" and so it was I came possessed of my first peony.

"When I was eight years of age, we went to Iowa where my father established a cattle farm on the prairie, which in those days was wild enough but it was beautiful, a literal carpet of the wild flowers.

"Mine is a story of a dream come true; the evolution of a love for the beautiful first awakened in the idyllic days of boyhood when with my Indian pony I used to herd the cattle over the wild prairie, an endless phosphorescent sea of waving green, reflecting the changing colors of myriads of wild flowers, where the dawn came up with the booming thunder of the pheasant and the glad notes of the bobolink came tinkling down out of the noon-day sky.

"In the midst of this mysterious nature-land rose a solitary pyramid; itself a mystery, relic, perhaps, of a vanished race. Halfway up

in the side overlooking a little pond encircled by blue irises, where the red-winged black birds swarmed among the rushes, was an old wolf's den which I enlarged and made mine. Its summit was the center of my universe, where the great plain stretched away until the blue dome of heaven swept down around it and I dreamed of what the future might bring to me beyond this mystic circle.

"With the passing of the years, the prairie, as I knew it, has gone forever. Now, at the foot of the pyramid, the iron steed thunders swiftly by on its track of steel; recently, as it carried me along, I watched eagerly for a fleeting glimpse of the old land mark, and almost missed it, so small it seemed in the midst of the new empire that has grown up around it.

"As soon as I was old enough I attended the High School at Webster City and later, at the invitation of an uncle, spent a year and a half at the seminary at Rochester, Wis., graduating at the age of seventeen to become an Iowa country school teacher. My mother, in the meantime had bought a piano and I had taken some lessons and in a very short time thought I was a musical prodigy and the neighbors all seemed to be of the same opinion.

"In the fall of 1883 I went to Boston to study music at the New England Conservatory where I spent two years, just long enough to discover that I was not and never would be a musical prodigy though I studied hard. I could not resist, however, the temptation to play "hooky" and wander over to Cambridge and spend many an afternoon in the then celebrated greenhouse of John Hovey. I was also painfully extravagant in collecting plants for the windows of my room. During this time, the young lady who later became my wife, studied at the same school under the same teachers and shared the same experiences although it was not until my return to Iowa that I met her. She had come to visit our next-door neighbors and became the organist where I was the leader in the Congregational Church choir.

"I always loved Boston and three years later went back to visit it, then writing home that I never intended to leave it again. The following day I was on my way to Philadelphia, having in the meantime received the offer of a position in a music school in Philadelphia. I accepted with the mental reservation that it was only a temporary stepping stone to a better opportunity in Boston and I spent five very happy years in Philadelphia. My duties required me to spend some time about Reading and when my firm went out of business I decided to settle down there. My father and mother came to live with me and I selected a house that had a little side-yard where I could have a flower bed.

"In 1896 I bought our present location in Wyomissing and erected the first house in what is now a beautiful suburb of Reading. The building of the house was left to an architect while I went to Iowa and brought back my New England Conservatory girl. At last I had room for a real garden and began to get together a collection of peonies and irises. I had made up my mind that I was going to have every variety, not realizing then that the varieties ran up into the hundreds.

"In 1906 my wife and I went to Boston to attend a meeting of the American Peony Society which I joined at that time. I was enthusiastic and I think I must have talked too much because later someone nominated me for President of the Society and I held office for eight years. Last year I attended my nineteenth consecutive meeting at Des Moines".

Of these early years we may allow Mr. Farr himself to speak but of the work of later years which has meant so much to the development of the peony and iris we must seek other sources of information. The

man, himself, with his dreams for the future was too modest and unassuming to value highly his actual accomplishments.

"It was about 1909 when the music business and the Peonies clashed one or the other requiring his full attention; it was then that the hobby became his business and he was supremely happy.

"Mr. Farr's collection of peonies was most complete and that and his knowledge of the flower brought him the presidency of the Peony Society, which he served in that capacity for eight years. To Mr. Farr probably more than to anyone else is due the systematizing of the Peony nomenclature. The Society had trial grounds at Cornell University, with J. Elliot Coit and lated L. D. Batchelor in charge. For a number of years Mr. Farr, with Joseph Dauphin of Cottage Gardens, spent the entire blooming season working with those in charge of the trial grounds, to straighten out the very mixed-up nomenclature, for there were better than 2700 varieties listed in the catalogs—and unfortunately many of the names were synonyms." F. F. & H. T. B.

Many of us remember to what vistas his catalog of 1903 opened our eyes. Was he not the first to specialize in named varieties of irises, peonies, larkspurs, and other hardy plants? The first to picture "the charm of the old-fashioned garden; it is Home, with all of its tender memories and associations, old and new; and the flowers that bloom there unite the Spirit of the Past with that of the living Present"? And in his introduction we seem to meet a fellow gardener.

"I take pleasure in presenting herewith the first edition of my Catalog of Hardy Plant Specialties, as it is another step toward the realization of a desire, formed many years ago, to live and be, among beautiful flowers; to work among them and to be surrounded by them. The call has been instinctive and irresistible, and the complete and final surrender has brought restoration of health and a joy of living that has made it worthwhile, regardless of any monetary returns."

New editions greeted us in 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1915. "What began as a hobby has become a business that grows so rapidly that it requires the utmost effort to keep pace with it. Today the Peonies and Irises from Wyomissing have found their way into thousands of gardens. New buildings, propagating and storage house and office, had to be built; new help trained; and finally land purchased for a permanent home where there is room for the present and for future development. I have been most fortunate in acquiring seventy-five acres, beautifully situated.

"To those who follow the rainbow, the end seems always just a little farther on, and I am dreaming of a new garden. Wyomissing is very beautiful, surrounded on all sides by its setting of mountains. Through it flows the lovely stream which gives the town its name, and here along its banks, on both sides, I hope to plant a specimen garden, where some of each of the hundreds of varieties of Peonies, Irises, Phloxes, etc., and all of the shrubs and trees grown at Wyomissing may be concentrated and artistically arranged; where they may be allowed to grow and develop to perfection, for the benefit of those who come to visit us.

"The meadow is framed in by woodland and divided by the Creek. A little brook hurries through the tall grass. There are springs clear as crystal, and a little pond, all furnishing ideal conditions for a water-garden. There will be Lilac and Iris, a Peony and a Rose Time, and so on throughout the season, if it all comes true, as I hope. And, when it does, I hope you can all come to see it."

In 1916 the business was incorporated under the name of The Wyomissing Nursery Co. with Mr. Farr as President and despite the great competition engendered by his past success it increased in volume and

reputation to such an extent that in 1924 a new move is announced, a new title assumed.

"The title 'Better Plants By Farr,' that I have adopted as my business slogan, may impress, some, at first, as egotistical assertion. I do not mean it in that sense; rather it represents an ideal toward which all of us are striving, myself and the faithful associates who have grown and developed with the business here, and who, by their conscientious efforts, have helped me to the success so far achieved. We always tried to do our best, but it is not enough. We realize that absolute perfection can only by striven for, never fully attained; but we may hope and expect that each year's experience will enable us to excel our best efforts of previous years.

"My associates and I are constantly striving for further improvements. Hardly a day goes by without reference to, or discussion of, some possibly new and improved method or equipment. I am proud of the group of energetic, loyal, and progressive workers who comprise my organization.

"To the men who have thus helped to convert the slogan 'Better Plants—By Farr', into an actuality, I am proud to dedicate this booklet".

"In former catalogs you have read of Beautiful Wyomissing and my Dream Garden. Wyomissing is becoming more beautiful each year and ere long the Dream Garden will be the attraction center of one of the finest municipal parks in the country. The new place is known as the Conrad Weiser homestead and the local historic societies and associations are planning for a Memorial Park on the premises and, by cooperation, this will no doubt be my new Dream Garden.

"What a treat there will be for motorists in years to come. A historic spot devoted to one of the country's pioneers; a beautiful planted collection of the world's better hardy plants and a hardy plant nursery operating under the most modern and scientific methods and policies".

Thus, unfinished, does the story end. The man himself has passed beyond our ken. We see him as a boy, as a little boy clinging to his dreams amidst the hard actualities of pioneer life; as a youth who has come to a realization that one dream is only a dream; and then as a man in his prime, fighting to make his boyhood dreams come true. Success, as the world measures success, is his and yet the man remains a dreamer still, enters the 'Peace that passeth understanding', still clinging to his boyhood visions.

His work is carried on under the keen guidance of his wife, his friend and helpmate of these many years and his spirit is one with that of the hardy garden.

"God does not send us strange flowers every year.
When the spring winds blow o'er the pleasant places
The same dear things lift up the same fair faces;
The Violet is here.

"It all comes back; the odor, grace, and hue
Each sweet relation of its life repeated;
No blank is left, no looking-for is cheated;
It is the thing we knew".

A. D. T. Whitney

Note. The above extracts were selected from a letter to Mrs. Wm. B. Kirkham and from the introductions to various catalogs. Ed.

In Appreciation

"The garden of the American home is richer for Bertrand H. Farr having lived; and, in his passing, he leaves behind him in countless homes memorials that will grow richer and more beautiful with the years. He took intangible idealism and love for flowers and fashioned with these a very real standard by which beauty can be hereafter judged. Each season will bring a fresh remembrance of him, from the earliest blossom of spring to the last sere leaf of autumn. May he rest in peace, content with his labors".

Richardson Wright

"Bertrand H. Farr was a unique figure in American horticulture. Other men have devoted attention to the iris and the peony as he did, but I know none of them who added to the sixth sense of the plant breeder the deep and comprehensive love for all plant life which distinguished Mr. Farr.

"Anyone who had to do with Mr. Farr many times in many years, as I had, would agree with me not only as to the pleasure of personal contact but as to his possession of that something beyond rules, formulas and experience which reached into the heart of plant life in a fashion that made intercourse a keen pleasure to anyone fortunate enough to have it. He was truly a great plantsman, and he has left among the garden folks of America a great record of acute plant inspiration joined with a rugged honesty".

J. Horace McFarland

"In many families time is reckoned from 'when Johnny was born' or 'when little Willie died' or 'when we were married.'

"Thoreau dated events from 'when the blue-fringed gentian bloomed', 'when the Simplocarpus foetidus first called the bees to get fresh honey'; 'when the meadow-larks came back'. Yes, the sturdy, strong, heroic, manly Thoreau type: only where Thoreau lived in fairy-land.

"Bertrand H. Farr is a man of the Thoreau type; only where Thoreau was content to admire and describe, Farr must evolve and make the beautiful even more beautiful."

Elbert Hubbard

From. The Fra, 1915.

"The death of Mr. Farr was a great shock and loss to all who love the garden. Perhaps no one in America has done as much as Mr. Farr in creating interest and improving the iris—his seedlings are among the loveliest we know. What lovely memories he has left us with his exquisite Quaker Lady, Cecil Minturn, and Anna Farr."

Mary Orth Cumbler

"Mr. Farr was a most congenial person; he just overflowed with enthusiasm, and wherever he went as a speaker on the Peony or the Iris, or as a judge of flower shows, he was always surrounded by a crowd of friends. He will be most sadly missed at the meetings of both the Iris and Peony societies. His place will be hard to fill".

Parker T. Barnes

"My first recollection of Farr was that of many years ago. Chester Hunt and I went down to Wyomissing and tramped for a day over his fields, especially among his seedlings and we helped pick out the set in which Chester Jay Hunt appears—picked it out that day—I think it was the finest set he sent out. Since that day I have seen him many times—whenever I knew he was coming to New York we would meet and spend the afternoon in talking over flowers in general. He has

A portion of one of the fields of Peonies at Wyomissing

been here a couple of times. You know he and I were together at the Washington show and talked until one o'clock, he telling me of his plans for his new nursery. He was a very fine man and we are going to miss him." Oct. 25, 1924.

Frank H. Presby

"I recall one Sunday morning at your house, some years ago, he talked to me about Iowa and the bobolink, and drew from his pocket a letter from a woman out there—a mere peony customer—but she had written him about Iowa and the bobolink; he tried to read it to me, but he broke down in doing so. I understood and have never forgotten it."

William W. Kline

Bertrand H. Farr helped mightily to make the world a better place in which to live. No man can do more than this, and Mr. Farr's life of activity with flowers has resulted in leaving a monument to his memory, in a more beautiful world, that will endure for many years. Handicapped by physical infirmity in early life he arose triumphant above discouragements which would have cast down a less determined and buoyant spirit. May his example endure for many years.

Madison Cooper.

These are but a few of the many expressions of regret.

Bertrand Farr and Peonies

A. P. Saunders

The simple facts of Bertrand Farr's life do not take long to record. He was born at Windham, Vermont, on October 14, 1863. When he was five years old his family moved west, settling first at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, later at Rochester, near Milwaukee, and finally at Webster City, Iowa. Here he received his schooling, and here he began the study of music to which his earlier life was devoted. He went later to the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston where he spent two years and in 1885 he returned to Webster City to establish a music business. After a few years there he sold his business and came back to Boston to pursue further musical study, but receiving an offer from Philadelphia he entered a music house there and remained in that position for five years, subsequently establishing himself in the same line of business in Reading.

But throughout all these years while pursuing his chosen profession he had another interest which grew steadily upon him,—the love of beautiful plants. The peony seems always to have had a special charm for him, and when he settled in Reading he bought a homestead in its suburb, Wyomissing, and there he began the serious work of gathering together that collection of peonies and irises which absorbed more and more of his thoughts and which was destined to draw him away from the field of music in which for so many years he had labored, into the profession of horticulture where he was to achieve great success from a business point of view and a fame which made him recognized as one of the world's authorities on the two plants he loved most,—the peony and the iris.

It must have been about 1900 or in one of the early following years that he finally put everything else aside in order to devote his entire energy and his great enthusiasm to building up a nursery business. It was not long before he began to make a name for himself. A man who cared about plants as he did could not fail to be convincing to his customers, and the result has been that Mr. Farr's catalogues and circulars have always had a character and reputation of their own. His was not the American sort of advertising,—the bombardment of prospective customers with successive appeals in an effort to break down their resistance by sheer repeated attacks. Mr. Farr's catalogues were written by a man who really cared about the plants he offered, and he had the art of communicating through the printed page something of his own enthusiasm. The result was that his business grew rapidly on his hands, so that at the time of his death it had become, I suppose, one of the largest of its kind in America. But this is anticipating.

In 1903 the preliminary meeting for the formation of the American Peony Society took place in Detroit. Charles Willis Ward of the Cottage Gardens Nursery Company was the prime mover in the formation of the new society. At the meeting in 1904, Mr. Ward, then President, announced that arrangements had been made with Cornell University for the establishment of a test collection of peonies there. A circular was sent out to peony growers in all parts of the world and the response to this was so generous that within a couple of years about 3500 plants including over 1900 varieties were brought together at Cornell. The nomenclature of the peony was then in a state of an almost hopeless confusion. The same variety existed in different nurseries under different names, and different varieties under the same name; so that customers ordering peonies under name could never be sure what they

would receive. The individual nurserymen was not to blame. He did the best he could under the circumstances. What was needed was a collective and determined effort to get the right names attached to the right varieties, and to obtain descriptions of the varieties in commerce which should be accurate and authoritative. This was the prime purpose in creating the Peony Society. At the meeting of 1905, Mr. Ward in his presidential address, expressed himself thus: "If this association should do nothing else than straighten out in a passable manner the nomenclature of the peony, striking from the list duplicate or nearly duplicate and worthless varieties and rendering it possible for the trade to list fifty or sixty of the best sorts under names and descriptions that would render their identification certain . . and insuring to the buyer the possibility of getting exactly what he wants whenever he places an order—and should then disband, it will have accomplished one of the greatest benefits to horticulture in general and amply repay all the effort" put forth and expense incurred in its organization and maintenance.

But after the society had been created and the great collection of plants brought together at Cornell, the heaviest part of the undertaking still remained to be done.

Mr. Ward himself was deeply engrossed in business and his interest in plant breeding centred largely in the carnation. It was necessary to find someone who was first of all an expert on the peony, so that his judgment would carry weight, and then he must be an enthusiast who would be willing to make the necessary sacrifice of his time and his business interests in order to go to Ithaca at the blooming season for a week or more through several years, in order to study the vast quantity of material which had accumulated there, and draw order out of the chaos then existing. There was only one man who was fitted in both these respects and that man was Bertrand Farr. And fortunately for the peony world, he was willing to undertake the work.

Something had already been done at Cornell. A student in the Horticultural Department, John Eliot Coit, working under the direction of Prof. John Craig, had prepared a check list of peonies, which appeared from the press in April 1907. The purpose of this list was to include all peony names which appeared in the available catalogues of dealers both foreign and American, in the horticultural magazines of the world, and also such names as had come along with the plants sent to the Cornell plot for examination and comparison. This check list was meant as a preliminary to the later descriptive bulletins.

The first of these based on a study of the collection in the field was also mainly the work of Mr. Coit. It appeared in November 1908. It is largely taken up with a review of the literature of the peony, but includes also descriptions of ninety named varieties.

We now come to Mr. Farr. Elected to membership in the Peony Society in 1906, he had been made president on the retirement of Mr. Ward in 1909, and at the same meeting, he, with Mr. Dauphin of the Cottage Gardens Nurseries, had been appointed a special committee to work in the Cornell plot in co-operation with Mr. Leon D. Batchelor who had succeeded Mr. Coit as the local expert in charge. During the years which followed, Mr. Farr gave unremitting attention to this great task, so that when the Society met again in Ithaca in 1912 the committee was able to report that its work was done; and in that year the plants were, with the consent of the donors, sold off, and the collection disbanded.

The work which the committee had accomplished in those years was published in the Cornell Bulletins 278 and 306, the first containing de-

scriptions of 390 named sorts, some few being duplicates of those in the first bulletin, while bulletin 306 contained descriptions of over 300 further varieties. In all more than 700 standard descriptions were written. Those which are included in the last two bulletins have color references to the so-called French Color Chart, and these descriptions have served ever since as the standards of reference for most of the varieties of peonies in commerce.

Thus the plan outlined seven years before by Mr. Ward had been far more than fulfilled.

While most of the credit for this work certainly belongs to Mr. Farr, he was ably assisted both by Mr. Dauphin and Mr. Batchelor. Mr. Dauphin had had a good deal of experience with peonies in Europe, and was a man of naturally keen observation. I have often heard Mr. Farr speak with the highest appreciation of the work which Mr. Dauphin did in the field. Mr. Batchelor had the advantage of thorough botanical training and upon him fell the main burden of preparing and arranging the notes for publication.

I do not think Mr. Farr ever regretted the time spent over the Cornell collection, for it made him the most experienced as he was the most enthusiastic of peony growers in this country, and it is safe to say that as a result of it he remained for the rest of his life the greatest authority on the peony in any country.

He continued in the presidency of the Society until the meeting in 1917, when Mr. Boyd succeeded him in office. But from 1909 until his death Mr. Farr was always an officer of the Society, for when he went out of the president's office in 1917 he was made a director for three years, was re-elected to succeed himself in 1920, and again re-elected for the same term in 1923.

Thus he was active and most influential in the affairs of the Society continuously for fifteen years and the debt which the Society owes to him is second only to that which should be felt by the community of peony growers everywhere.

His counsels on the Board were always temperate and conciliatory. No one can sit on a Board of Directors for so many years without facing some difficult and disagreeable situations. As I look back on the experiences of those years it seems to me that Mr. Farr was a wise man. But he was far more than that. He was a generous and high hearted man. I never knew him to act in a mean or envious spirit towards anyone. He seemed to have that art of making his own business succeed without ever aiming to injure his rivals. Some of his best friends were among his competitors, and an interested amateur was to him not primarily a possible customer, but a fellow enthusiast and a comrade. He seemed never to tire of talking on his favorite subject. I can remember that at some of the Directors' meetings, which usually began in the morning and went on continuously until near midnight, Mr. Farr was always ready if companions could be found to sit round and "talk peonies" into the small hours of the morning.

I have said nothing in all this about Mr. Farr as an iris grower. There are others who could tell much better than I of his activities in that field. I do not even know which of his two favorite flowers he loved best. I doubt whether he could have answered that question himself. For as he was a wise and tolerant man in his human relations so in his attitude towards the many varieties of flowers with which he busied himself, he was always inclined rather to look for the good qualities than to pick on some defect by which he might condemn.

His seedling irises have of course made his name known the world over.

I am not enough of an expert to attempt an evaluation of his contributions in this field. I know that the complaint is sometimes made in England and in France that Mr. Farr's varieties are small in flower. But that does not seem to interfere with their popularity, and after all you pay a price for size, even in growing new varieties of flowers. Such sorts as Anna Farr, Quaker Lady, Juniata, Montezuma, Mount Penn, and Seminole, all of which rank over 80 in the symposium, are likely to remain for a long time in the list of the fine standard sorts; while some of his newer seedlings, like Brandywine, Georgia, Cecil Minturn, and others, may prove to rank even higher.

I do not doubt that he would have brought out fine peonies also of his own raising if he had been allowed a longer span of life. He may indeed have left some such, of which we shall yet hear. At the Cleveland show in 1918 he staged a seedling peony marked No. 2, and again in Detroit in the following year, a fine pink seedling as No. 6. This gained an Honorable Mention, and deservedly. I do not remember that he set up any exhibits of seedlings in more recent years. The business at Wyomissing had grown so fast that it was hard to keep up with it. It had been incorporated in 1916, and a large block of property had been bought at that time. In the earlier years the plantings had been on leased lots of half an acre or more each, scattered about through the village, but as the business developed it became more and more necessary to consolidate the plantings and when I last saw the fields in Mr. Farr's company a few years ago, it was an impressive sight. But business men pay the price for prosperity. As their organization becomes more extended they must devote themselves more to the purely executive, administrative and financial side, and lose contact with the detail. Where the detail is nothing more thrilling than boots and shoes, or tin plate, the loss may be easy enough to bear, but with plants it is different, and when the problems of pay sheet, turnover and bank loans absorb the time and thought that would otherwise go to the observation of beautiful plants in their successive seasons, or to the creation of new varieties, one may be inclined to ask "What price prosperity?"

Something of this I think came into Mr. Farr's life towards the end. He still kept up his interest and enthusiasm for his plants, and his knowledge of them was very thorough, but the business end of his business became more and more a load on his shoulders, and I should not be surprised to learn that he looked back sometimes not without regret to the years when he was less prosperous and had more time to spend in the company of the plants he loved and for which he had braved the old adage regarding the danger of swapping horses in midstream.

His life was, I think, a happy one. He must have known the value of the services he had rendered to horticulture, and he certainly was not unconscious of the gratitude and admiration of his fellow enthusiasts in the field of the peony and the iris.

He had warm friends in all parts of the country who will miss him as long as they live; and of these the writer is one.

Visits to Wyomissing

John C. Wister

Mr. Farr's interest in the iris was only a small part of his love for all hardy plants, and all American gardeners owe him a great debt for his work in making popular and available many hitherto unknown, or little known plants. Those who knew him, and there were many, will

Fields of Farr's Irises

never forget his kind spirit of helpfulness. During the past ten years I have paid many visits to the nurseries at Wyomissing which contain so much rarely to be seen in other nurseries and I can well remember when the irises were grown in the old nursery near the greenhouse mixed in with other perennials.

It was probably in the spring of 1913 that I saw such novelties as Anna Farr and Minnehaha as well as the still little known seedlings of 1909 and I remember also great quantities of other seedlings from which some of Mr. Farr's later varieties were selected but they were so many and so confusing that I can no longer remember any particular one.

A few years later Mr. Farr moved most of his stock from the grounds near the office to a farm a mile or more away. This was a beautiful sloping hillside and on part of it was what Mr. Farr, in his catalogs, called his "Dream Garden." It was a sloping piece of ground covering several acres, beginning at the lowest point in the nursery and running downward to the stream. Curved walks, twenty or more feet wide, ran along the edges and to either side were specimen lilacs, deutzias, philadelphus, and peonies. Ever since this has been a wonderful place to study lilacs as some of the plants are now quite large. Above this Dream Garden there were, for many years, great blocks of irises, sometimes acres in extent and it was a wonderful sight to see the masses of color in the blooming season. On each of my iris visits I remember not only these sweeps of color but also the new varieties and seedlings to be discussed. Mr. Farr nearly always had seedlings in quantity, some of them so good that it was hard to say they should not be introduced but most of them, of course, not distinct enough from existing sorts. In 1921 Mr. Presby and I stopped at Wyomissing on our way to the Columbus show and picked out the one which afterwards was named Mildred Presby. I do not know of any Iris breeder who has been more careful than Mr. Farr in selecting a seedling to name in the last five or six years.

Later in the season the Japanese Irises were to be seen but a loss of three-quarters of his stock from winter-killing about 1916 greatly reduced the show until quite recently. This loss was quite unexplainable as mid-summer transplanting had always previously been successful.

Even more striking than iris-time at Wyomissing was the Peony season, when ten or twenty or I don't know how many acres of peonies could be seen in bloom at once. I never did find out how many varieties were grown and I doubt if Mr. Farr himself knew. It must have been near the thousand mark, however, as his catalogs listed many and he grew many varieties that he did not list.

About eight years ago Mr. Farr purchased the entire stock of Tree Peonies from one of the largest nurseries in France and added it to the Japanese varieties he had been importing for some time before. It is now the biggest collection in this country if not in the world. I remember his telling me how puzzling they were and how much he was mixed up on the varieties and their proper names and the spelling of their names. This led to my starting last summer a check list of tree peonies and I had hoped to work over the list with him this winter and to see if we could not straighten up some of the confusion in the labelling.

For some years Tree Peony grafting was performed each August and many plants are now available in the nursery but apparently it is not enough to supply the demand. He always told me that he did not want anyone to know he had them until he could work up a larger stock.

Mr. Farr was also one of the first to offer a large assortment of named lilacs, particularly of the newer improved kinds from Lemoine and I do not know of any other nursery where so many varieties may be obtained in large quantity. I have been to Wyomissing twice in lilac time and it is a wonderful sight. Last spring when I was there Mr. Farr was judging at the Richmond Show and I was taken about by Mr. Seyler and Mr. Clouser. We found many rare varieties in beautiful bloom and I remember particularly coming across what later proved to be Mme. F. Morel, one of the finest lilacs that has ever been raised.

Although I have never seen them at their best his collection of Deutzias and Philadelphus was very extensive and he had also many shrubs grown from seeds or cuttings from the Arnold Arboretum, things that I am sorry are not yet available.

There were also many herbaceous perennials, hemerocallis of which he had grown many hybrids, splendid strains of delphinium, pyrethrum, phlox, and others. These apparently always found a ready sale as did the large quantities of ordinary nursery stock such as honeysuckles, privets, forsythias, and evergreens.

It was always a joy to go around with Mr. Farr because he was always interested in all the plants as plants and not, as so many modern nurserymen are, merely on account of the dollars or cents for which they could be sold. I presume that is why his nursery did not grow to the size of so many establishments, although it was no small nursery as I believe seventy-five to hundred acres were under cultivation. It always seemed to me that he was much more of a plant enthusiast and artist than a business man and, until recently, his nursery was never well-kept. It always used to look dilapidated and some of the finest plants would be found growing in out-of-the-way corners apparently neglected, or perhaps in a cold frame filled with half a dozen broken old boxes. The nursery is now incorporated. I hope to go there many times in the future but the great pleasure which came from Mr. Farr's personality and his enthusiasm over his plants will, of course, be absent.

Iris Anna Farr. (Farr 1913)

Farr's Seedling Irises

R. S. Sturtevant

Fifteen, almost seventeen years ago it was that we received Farr's Hardy Plants and awoke to what had been done among the irises. Already we had gathered in the meager offerings of the Bay State Nurseries, of Biltmore, of Elliot, and Elwanger and Barry and now with a catalog largely devoted to irises we were staggered by our opportunities. In those days a dollar was a large, almost a prohibitive, price for a single root and we indulged sparingly. There was the tall and stately Juniata, Rose Unique, early and "the nearest approach to a pink iris", Windham, and Wyomissing, its creamy pink still a valued possession for the garden. This was the extent of our first order.

I wonder if the modern iris fan appreciates that, in those distant days, we were more delighted with Wyomissing than we now are with a Hermione or a Susan Bliss. Only our own productions can now vie with our memories of these old novelties and yet it is not wholly a matter of association that gives a present value to the blue of Chester Hunt, the curious mottling of Nokomis, the unique markings of Montezuma and Minnehaha, or the smooth charm of Quaker Lady. That so many of "Farr's New Seedling Irises of 1909" still live and now typify whole classes in our latest classification is in itself a proof of their intrinsic value. Some, as is but natural, have been dropped by the wayside but others though they may find but a small place on the exhibition table will continue for many years to grace our gardens.

Seedlings were grown in great quantities at Wyomissing. Each year certain ones were selected for further trial and then studied as established plants in competition with great blocks of other varieties. That is a hard test, one that other breeders would do well to follow, and it is rare to find among the Farr introductions a variety that is of poor growth or of weak effect in the garden picture. Somehow I doubt if Mr. Farr often relied upon his own judgment in selecting a seedling. He would rather wander back and forth among them with his friends and then, consenting to their pleas, let them pick this one or that one to name. His was an innate modesty and we can only thank his friends for the opportunity of adding so much of beauty to our gardens.

Of his first introductions Juniata, Montezuma, Mount Penn, Quaker Lady, Windham, and Wyomissing still deserve a place while Glory of Iroquois, and Leda, surely a small proportion, have been almost discarded. Juniata has probably been used more than any other American variety as a parent and, with its plicata heritage, has developed some promising progeny.

In 1910 came Rose Unique and, as an afterthought, the tall Tecumseh valueless except for its height. It is amusing as I look back to remember the controversy over Rose Unique, some liked it and called it pink, others would not give it house room and yet, even today, there is not a variety of its color that flowers so early in the season and ushers in so cheeringly the pageant of later irises.

The year 1913 is a year to be remembered for the exquisite and unfortunately shy Anna Farr shared the honors with many others. Of these Blue Jay, Chester Hunt, Erich, Hiawatha, Hugo, Mary Garden, Pauline, Pocahontas, Powhatan, and Red Cloud are favorites with many while Aletha, Lewis Trowbridge, Mary Gray, Navajo, and Oriental have few friends. A sort of myth has grown up about Anna Farr which, owing to its slow growth, has always been in great demand. One hears that another seedling has been substituted and sent out under the same

name. I remember some years ago the question came up at a Directors meeting and we were asked whether such a substitution would be justified. We answered "Yes" without hesitation but Mr. Farr was doubtful —it seemed against his sense of fairness—and I doubt whether it was ever done. It certainly had not been done previous to 1922 so that I look askance at all this talk of a true and a spurious Anna Farr. She is a fickle lady and perhaps partly because of her temperament is rated as the finest of the plicatas. She is at least lovely though I woo her in vain.

During these years the business had grown quite beyond the scopo of one man and we find traces of the pressure in the lack of new introductions. James Boyd and E. L. Crandall were added in 1915 and Massasoit in 1916, Swatara in 1918, really little until 1920 when the splendour of Seminole, the magic of Mary Orth, the cool blue of Brandywine, and the glow of Georgia were offered for our delectation. Ute Chief, also of 1920 vintage, I refuse to recognize. Seminole received an H. M. from this Society in 1920 and I know of no other variety that has so quickly found its way into the catalogs and the exhibitions both here and abroad. Georgia I have seen as the loveliest of rose-pinks—and then again as less lovely—and we are adding it to our garden. Mary Orth we shall also list. It is really a glorified Hiawatha with a smooth velvety lustre of distinct charm. Brandywine, though I like its crispness, I think is hardly needed with so many other varieties to choose from.

The softly pink Cecil Minturn I want to grow with Susan Bliss. Sea Gull I have not seen and the Inca and Catalosa I consider more curious than beautiful.

In much the same fashion you will find among his productions, few strikingly novel varieties, but many that improve on acquaintance and may be depended upon to enhance the charm of your garden through many years.

It is odd that among so many irises there is no out-standing quality that marks them as Farr productions. And yet, in a way, they are representative of the man himself. One does not remember him for his striking personality but rather for his friendly, generous, spirit and his rather hesitant yet eager wish to share in any discussion. He was a joy to talk with and one felt that, in fair weather or foul, here was a refuge and an ever ready interest.

Miss Sturtevant was greatly pleased with the richly contrasting tones of Mildred Presby but I have not had the good fortune of seeing it as yet.

A note from a letter from Mr. Farr dated Aug. 15, 1924, reveals much of promise.

"Our iris season was most satisfactory this year as the bloom continued through a long period and we had an opportunity to see most of the new things we had imported, many of them blooming for the first time. I found one or two rather striking things in our own seedlings; the most important being a tall, large flowering yellow of pure pallida type. It is practically a self yellow with the exception of a few very faint lines at the base of the falls; not at all observable except on close examination. There was only one stalk in bloom on a plant two years from seed sowing but there were five or six flowers and they stood through two or three hard thunderstorms without the standards being flattened down. I believe it will prove to be the largest and best yellow that has yet come within my knowledge. We have temporarily named it G..... F..... (name not accepted) which name will stand if there are no objections. We have a number of crosses with Dominion, Ambassadeur, Magnifica, Asia, etc."

Iris Brandywine (Farr 1920)

In 1908 his catalog presented to American gardeners for the first time the classification of irises as established back in 1885 by Peter Barr in England. As with so many large undertakings where changes are difficult to create, his later catalogs showed slight changes until in 1923 the slogan "Better Plants—By Farr" was adopted. Then the new catalog was supplemented by the now familiar editions of "Better Plants". I am glad that his policies are to be continued and that gardeners, yet unaware of their destiny, can enjoy his achievements as I and many hundreds of others have done in the past.

List of Iris varieties raised by B. H. Farr.

Aletha	1913	Japanesque	1922	Pauline	1913
Anna Farr	1913	Juniata	1909	Paxatawney	1918
Blue Jay	1913	Leda	1909	Pocahontas	1913
Brandywine	1920	Lewis Trowbridge	1913	Powhattan	1913
Catalosa	1923	Mary Garden	1913	Quaker Lady	1909
Cecil Minturn	1922	Mary Gray	1913	Red Cloud	1913
Chester J. Hunt	1913	Mary Orth	1920	Rose Unique	1910
E. L. Crandall	1915	Massasoit	1916	Sea Gul	1922
Erich	1913	Mildred Presby	192?	Seminole	1920
Georgia	1920	Minnehaha	1913	Shrewsbury	1916
Glory of Reading	1909	Montezuma	1909	Swatara	1918
Hiawatha	1913	Mount Penn	1909	Tecumseh	1910
Hugo	1913	Navajo	1913	Ute Chief	1920
Inca	1922	Nokomis	1915	Windham	1909
Iroquois	1909	Oriental	1913	Wyomissing	1909
James Boyd	1915				

The following varieties have been registered only:
Cattleya 1922
Mohawk 1922
Raven 1924
Richmond 1922
Susquehanna 1922.
Comanche 1922 and Golden Fleece 1924 were not accepted as names.

The following Japanese Iris listed in 1917 were probably never disseminated owing to the heavy losses from winter-killing. It is doubtful whether the names should be retained.
Chocho-San
Mme. Butterfly
Nikko
Tamaka Muiri
Yorotomo

The American Iris Society

HISTORY AND REPORTS

With the successful publications of four Bulletins during the year 1923 we have not only added much of permanent value to the history of Iris but have also established a definite policy and it is full time that the work of the Society itself should be placed on record.

In 1919 three fairly seperate iris interests were being developed. While still in France Mr. Wister had met or corresponded with practically all iris growers and enthusiasts and had made considerable progress towards the compilation of a list of varieties and their introducers.

In New York Botanical Garden plans required the development of an extensive iris planting. And in Massachusetts, Miss Sturtevant, within a smaller circle, was attempting to establish some common basis of discussion with Mr. Bliss and other breeders. It was only natural that these diverse interests should come together and that the N. Y. Botanical Garden should sponsor a meeting for the organization of an Iris Society.

In these months of preparation there had been a constant interchange of ideas that included Mrs. Dean in California and Mr. Bliss in England so that Mr. Wister's suggested program published in The Flower Grower of January, 1920, incorporated a concrete statement of the aims and desired work of the proposed society. So closely have we followed this program that I shall quote only his outline of activities, as the subjects themselves are still living problems even after five years of effort.

"Theoretical Work.

1. Botany with the adoption of "The Genus Iris" by W. R. Dykes, as a basis.
2. History and Classification of Horticultural Varieties to include a Check List, accurate descriptions, and classification.
3. History of Iris Growing.
4. Cultural directions for different climates as based on Test Garden experience.
5. Pests. By cooperation with entomologists and pathologists.

Practical Work.

1. Test and Exhibition Gardens and cooperation with the N. Y. Botanical Garden.
2. Iris Shows with suitable prizes in many localities each year.
3. Publicity by notes in established periodicals, bulletins; the assembly of a loan library and lantern slides."

With this brief review of pre-society conditions let us briefly consider the sequence of development up to Dec. 31, 1924.

Preliminary Announcement

"To All Persons Interested in Iris". Jan. 10, 1920

1920

An invitation extended by the New York Botanical Garden and signed by "The Organization Committee": Lee R. Bonnewitz, James Boyd, W. F. Christman, Mrs. Francis King, B. Y. Morrison, Miss Grace Sturtevant, John C. Wister, and Dr. H. A. Gleason, Sec'y pro tem.

This included a brief statement of subjects for discussion and there was an immediate and most enthusiastic response from some two hundred and fifty people, seventy of whom actually attended the organization meeting.

Organization Meeting at "The Mansion", N. Y. Botanical Garden. Jan. 29, 1920.

Dr. N. L. Britton, on behalf of the Board of Managers of the N. Y. Botanical Garden, gave an address of welcome and proffered us cordial co-operation in our work.

Mr. James Boyd then took the chair and appointed Prof. A. P. Saunders as recording secretary. Mr. Wister read the proposed program and together with Mr. B. H. Farr and Mr. W. H. Thurlow was appointed to consider and report any changes or amplifications.

Dr. A. C. Beal of Cornell read the proposed constitution and after detailed discussion and amendment it was turned over to a committee consisting of Dr. Beal, Prof. Saunders, and R. S. Sturtevant for redrafting.

A nominating committee for temporary officers to act until the an-

nual meeting in the spring was then appointed consisting of Messrs. Bonnewitz, Madison Cooper, Farr, Nash, and Mrs. H. G. Lloyd.

After the appointment of this committee a recess was declared and the members were luncheon guests of the N. Y. Botanical Garden. After luncheon, the constitution as revised by the committee was read and approved with the exception of certain clauses concerning associate and affiliated members. The following were then nominated and elected:

John C. Wister, Pres., William A. Peterson, Vice Pres., R. S. Sturtevant, Sec'y., Frank H. Presby, Treas. Regional Vice Presidents; B. Y. Morrison, Mrs. Samuel H. Taft, T. A. Kenning, S. B. Mitchell, Floyd Bralliar, Dr. F. E. Bennett. Directors; James Boyd, Bertrand H. Farr, Dr. H. A. Gleason, I. S. Hendrickson, H. A. Norton, E. C. Shaw.

Mr. Boyd then turned the chair over to Mr. Wister and after a long discussion on the matter of a trial ground at Cornell it was decided that the complete collection should be established at Bronx Park.

With a unanimous vote of thanks to Dr. Britton the meeting adjourned.

1st Meeting of the Directors. Jan. 29, 1920.

Authorized contract with The Flower Grower for the year 1920, with the N. Y. Botanical Garden for a Test garden; co-operation with Cornell and the Royal Horticultural Society.

The following committees were appointed:

Botany: B. Y. Morrison, W. R. Dykes, Mrs. N. L. Britton, Mrs. L. B. Wilder.

Nomenclature and Classification: Miss Sturtevant, Mrs. Dean, John C. Wister, C. H. Hall, R. W. Wallace, W. R. Dykes, A. J. Bliss, S. Mottet, F. Denis.

History: R. S. Sturtevant, Messrs. Mitchell, Wister, Barr, Wallace, Denis, and Millet.

Culture: William A. Peterson, Messrs. Christman, Purdy, Andrews, Bonnewitz, and Mrs. Dean.

Test and Exhibition Gardens: Pres., Regional Vice Presidents, Dr. H. A. Gleason, Mrs. C. S. McKinney. Sub-committee for N. Y. Garden. Mrs. McKinney, Mrs. Wilder, Mr. Presby.

Meetings and Exhibitions; James Boyd, B. H. Farr, A. P. Saunders, Mrs. C. S. McKinney, Mrs. H. G. Lloyd. Sub-committee for 1920 Exhibit. Mr. Boyd, Mrs. Lloyd, A. H. Scott.

Publicity: Pres., Sec'y, Madison Cooper, Leonard Barron, H. C. Vick, W. A. Peterson, B. H. Farr, and Mrs. Dean.

Registration: Miss Grace Sturtevant, Mrs. Dean, Messrs. Williamson, Fryer, Andrews, Mohr, Saunders, Bliss, Denis, and Mottet.

2nd Meeting of the Directors, Harvard Club, New York City. March 18, 1920.

Treasurer authorized to invest all moneys from Life Memberships at his discretion, and to give bond.

Upon report of the nominating committee the names of temporary officers were to be published in the ballot.

Reports were presented and accepted in connection with the following subjects:

1. Botany. That "The Genus Iris" be followed in botanical nomenclature.

2. Nomenclature. Check list to be circulated in type-written form with the prospect of its publication by Cornell. Data card for descriptions accepted and to be accompanied by diagramatic definitions.

Classification. Full co-operation with Royal Horticultural Society authorized. Code of Nomenclature to be further studied.

3. Culture. A bulletin authorized to include about 12 pages of text and advertisements at the rate of $5.00 an inch.

4. Trial and Exhibition gardens.

The President and Secretary authorized to sign an agreement with the N. Y. Botanical Garden and to enter into other similar agreements including the clause "no co-operating organization may distribute plants so contributed free of charge".

Agreements are authorized (but not signed) with the U. S. Department of Agriculture (at Arlington, Va. and Chico, Calif.) the Missouri Botanical Garden, and the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute.

Messrs. Boyd and Wister authorized to secure a design and die for a Medal.

In connection with local shows Regional Vice Presidents may authorize an expense of less than $25.00.

It was voted that the List of Charter Members remain open until June 1, 1920, and then published.

1st Annual Meeting and Exhibition, University Hall, The Wanamaker Store, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1920.

The exhibition was attractive and well attended, the meeting a matter of routine with only twenty-five members present. With hearty votes of thanks to John Wanamaker and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for their great aid the meeting was adjourned, the temporary officers being re-elected for the year 1921 and Messrs. Dykes, Lynch, Wallace, Bliss, Millet, Denis, and Mottet elected Honorary Members.

Both mailed and viva voce votes were overwhelmingly against either Associate membership or special inducements for the affiliation of other organizations.

Activities during 1920

Owing to the co-operation of the editor, Madison Cooper, The Flower Grower carried each month one or two pages of Iris news and I shall therefore mention only the high points of the year.

In April came the announcement that an Official Data Card for descriptions was available, in May advice on judging and exhibiting, in June a review of existing classifications and in July various exhibition reports. Even in this, our first year, we co-operated in exhibits in Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Cincinnati, Nashville, and Flushing, N. Y. and Mr. Mitchell staged an educational exhibit in Berkeley.

Awards of Honorable Mention were given Virginia Moore (Shull), Seminole (Farr), and Nos. 1 (Steepway) (Scott) and 2 (Scott) and Magnificent (Fryer). Other awards were Silver Medals to Movilla Gardens (Phila.), A. C. Arny (Minneapolis), Mrs. Samuel H. Taft (Cincinnati); Bronze medals to Mrs. John W. Paris (Flushing), Movilla Gardens (Phila.), Rainbow Gardens (Minneapolis), Wing Seed Co. (Cinn) Silver cup offered by Mrs. C. H. Stout to Mrs. H. G. Lloyd (Phila.); another offered by Northwestern National Bank, to A. C. Arny (Minneapolis).

Registration of Names was initiated in May, Bulletin No. 1, the report of the committee on Culture, published in June and in his final report Mr. Wister mentions a membership of 475, the addition of some hundreds of varieties to the Test Gardens at New York, Brooklyn, and Ithaca, and much work on the proposed Check List.

No record of the year should be without mention of the great kindness shown the new organization by individuals and established magazines and societies. The American Peony Society dedicated a Bulletin to the A. I. S. and The Garden Club of America, The Garden Magazine,

The Gardners Chronicle and others gave us generous publicity, in fact we met, on every hand, with enthusiastic response.

Before we leave this first year I want to quote a few odd bits that now seem rather out-of-date and hence amusing. That they are mine own adds to my enjoyment.

"I know of only three big catalogs wherein Irises are one of the main specialties"—"Five years ago Crusader, listed at $5.00, was the highest priced variety of iris offered."——"I want to give a short list of the highest priced varieties that I can—Avalon, Ambigue, Dominion, E. C. Shaw, Grenadier, Marsh Marigold, Madison Cooper, Opal, Opera, Roseway, Red Glory, Shekinah, Peter Barr, and Thelma Perry".——"At the exhibit of the National Society of Horticulture at Paris on May 27, 1920, Allies, Chasseur, Dalila, Hussard, Marsouin, Spahi, and Trianon received certificates of merit".——"Classification will be worked out in conjunction with the Royal Horticultural Society".——"Mme. Claude Monet is fine—and Mme. Gaudichau among the finest of all". It were well that all prophecies of the past be not remembered.

1921

We entered the year 1921 with 26 Life members, 433 Annual members, a bank balance of $214.83 and a strong feeling of success.

3rd Meeting of the Directors. Drug and Chemical Club, New York City, March 17, 1921.

Authorized: an edition of 1500 copies of Bulletin 2 and of all bulletins thereafter; a charge of $.50 (or $1.00 in case of inadequate supply) to members and double the membership price to non-members on bulletins of previous years; the publication of Bulletins in Jan. and June; an appropriation of "up to $100.00" for photographs and lantern slides; payment of the expenses of the President, Treasurer, and Secretary to meetings; the establishment of a library by the president.

Discussed: The offering of stock prizes at exhibitions, the employment of a paid Secretary and his duties, Life membership dues.

Dr. Gleason reported that the Botanical Garden had spent about $3,500.00 on the Test Garden and that 559 varieties were now included consisting largely of contributions obtained by the A. I. S.

Pres. Wister in his report states that the Check List has come through six revisions at a cost of less than $100.00, that reprints from "Standardized Names" may be secured, and that Cornell promises to publish the complete Check List.

2nd Annual Meeting Columbus, Ohio, May 20, 1921.

Many thanks are due the Columbus Horticultural Society the Columbus Iris Society, Prof. A. C. Hottes and many others for what has been acclaimed as the finest exhibit and meeting of our history. Mr. Wister's illustrated lecture and the Trial Garden recently planted by the local Society were also much enjoyed.

The following changes were made in the list of officers elected:

Directors: Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, Mrs. Ella Porter McKinney.

Regional Vice Presidents: I. S. Hendrickson, C. P. Connell.

Activities during 1921

Again The Flower Grower presents the current news and much discussion of the Twelve Best irises. In January Dr. Gleason gives a splendid report of the N. Y. Test Garden; in February there is a good article by Mr. Shull on Iris Root Rot; in April Mrs. Dean discusses conditions, in May "Running an Iris Show" is of greatest interest and in October came an article from Mr. Bliss on "Varieties for the Garden".

Bulletins 2, "The History of Garden Irises, Past and Present" and

3, "Sir Michael Foster" were published and members received also a publication from the N. Y. Botanical Garden on Irises.

Exhibitions were held in Columbus, Ohio; Minneapolis, Richmond, Va.; Nashville, Kansis City, Mo.; Belvidere, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; Flushing, N. Y.; Washington, and Boston, and prizes were also offered at Redlands, Calif. Silver Medals were awarded to Lee R. Bonnewitz (Columbus), Mrs. Wm. Northrop (Richmond): Bronze Medals to Miss Adkisson and Mrs. Morrin (Kansis City), Grace Sturtevant (Boston), Mrs. Temple Bodley (Louisville). A Silver cup, offered by Mrs. H. G. Lloyd, to Mrs. D. A. Filler (Columbus); by Miss Marian Roby Case, to Mrs. Homer Gage. (Boston):

Certificates of Honorable Mention were given in Louisville to Mrs. Temple Bodley for Mrs. Margaret A. Brooks, Eleanor Temple, Gwendolyn, Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8. (non-described) and to Paul B. Riis for Nos. 7 and 148 which I suspect are the varieties Mrs. Paul B. Riis and Carolyn D.

The work on Test Gardens, Check list, symposiums, and what not was continued.

1922

4th Meeting of the Directors, Harvard Club, New York City, Jan. 12, 1922

With increased opportunities for service and an unexpended balance of only $131.50 the discussion centered upon finances and our opportunity to co-operate in the International Conference on Irises to be held in Paris, May, 1922.

Messrs. Brand and H. S. Cooper were guests of the Society.

As to Finances: Sharp discussion as to the continuation of The Flower Grower for 1923 at $1.00 subscription rates: prices for all Bulletins both to members and to non-members established: an Amendment to raise the Life Membership fee to $50.00 proposed: the consideration of Research and Sustaining memberships unfavorably considered; the secretary was authorized to send out an appeal for additional funds in order to increase the number of Bulletins to be published.

As to Publications: Membership List; an edition of 2,000 for the Symposium, No. 5; a pamphlet on Exhibition Policy.

Owing to the contributions of 20 Commercial Members 1,000 reprints of the Check List included in Standardized Names were available to members at $.50 a copy.

Through the kindness of Miss Helen Davis, about 50 mimeographed copies of the Complete Check List were available for sale at $3.00 each.

As to International Conference: A keen discussion brought out that work in the standardization of nomenclature (Check List), registration, and description should receive international accentance and that every effort should be made to co-operate in classification and other matters of common interest. Full reports of our work and plans were to be presented at the Conference and John C. Wister, Lee R. Bonnewitz, and our Honorary Members, Messrs: Dykes and Mottet, were appointed as delegates.

Mr. Wister was directed to offer Silver Medals at both Paris and London.

The Special Report on Finance expresses so thoroughly our present condition with a Deficit of $264.30 for the year 1924 that I publish it unchanged.

1923

5th Meeting of the Directors, New York City Club, Mar. 13, 1923

Voted that: the subscription to The Flower Grower not be continued in 1924 and that a policy of the publication of four bulletins annually be adopted; that any variety would be re-rated at the request of five

members; that the Standard descriptions make use, wherever possible, of common terms and comparisons to a greater extent; that Libraries be allowed a 10% discount on the non-membership price of Bulletins.

The meeting was of unusual interest in the discussion of ratings, varieties, registration, and general policy. Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Peckham, and Mrs. Wilder, as guests, joined in the discussion and reported on the plans for the Annual Meeting at New Rochelle.

4th Annual Meeting, New Rochelle, June 1, 1923

The meeting was held in the Library after a morning visit to the N. Y. Test Gardens and a generous luncheon served by the Woman's Club.

Mayor Scott welcomed us on behalf of the City. There was an earnest discussion of prices, Mrs. Walter S. Brewster was added to the Board of Directors, and with a hearty vote of thanks to the ladies of the New Rochelle Garden Club the meeting adjourned. It was a delightful day with the visit to the Test Garden, the luncheon and meeting, a view of a rare collection of books dealing with irises, and finally a study of the exhibition with its most attractive setting.

Activities during 1923

Publications: Bulletin No. 7, Descriptions; No. 8, Check List; No. 9, William Mohr; and the monthly notes in The Flower Grower. These were marked by an extensive discussion of Iris Prices. In the February and March issues there were articles on Californian Irises from Mr. Berry, and a note on Color Determination from Mr. Arny; in May Mr. Andrews writes as a breeder; in Aug., Sept. and Oct. Mr. Mead writes again of his garden. There were many comments from members, more in fact than I received in 1924.

Exhibitions: New Rochelle, N. Y., Berkeley, Calif., Belvidere, Ill., Boston, Columbus, Freeport, Ill., Harrisburg, Pa., Lexington, Ky, Lynchburg, Va., Memphis, Tenn., New Bedford, Mass., Redlands, Calif., Rockford, Ill., Saginaw, Mich., Seattle, St. Paul, Washington, and Wilmington, Del. The Awards were as follows—Silver Medals; John Lewis Childs, Inc. (New Rochelle); H. E. Boucher (St. Paul); Bronze Medals: Mrs.Homer Gage (Boston); Will McClelland (Saginaw); James M. R. Adams (Washington); Mrs. E. J. Spencer (Columbus); C. H. Price (New Bedford); Riverview Gardens (St. Paul); F. G. Shaible (Freeport); C. W. Dorne (Lexington); Mrs. Haldeman O'Connor (Harrisburg); Mrs. C. N. Hancock (Lynchburg); Lewis Schmidt (New Rochelle); W. C. Herbert (Richmond).

Certificates of Honorable Mention: La Rochelle (Bissell); at New Rochelle.

In his Annual report Mr. Wister notes the following introductions: 50 in 1917, 45 in 1918, 100 in 1919, 100 in 1920, 120 in 1921, 70 in 1922, 180 in 1923, a total of about 665 in six years, surely enough to require serious consideration.

1924

6th Meeting of the Directors, New York City Club, Mar. 21, 1924

Authorized: A re-issue of Bulletin 10 for public sale at $.50, commercial dealers to be allowed a discount of $.15 for re-sale; that advertisers be allowed a discount of 10% on the yearly rates; the publication of a Classification provided that the Royal Horticultural Society did not issue one within the year; that a list of "competent judges" be compiled: that a system of Registration be initiated (see p. 36); that hereafter Regional Vice Presidents shall hold local meetings each year under parliamentary rules, their recommendations to be acted upon at the Annual Meeting to be held after the flowering season.

The following proposed Amendment was disapproved by the Board.

"Any Garden Club or Horticultural Organization may become a CLUB MEMBER upon payment of $10.00 annual dues to the Treasurer. A Club Member is entitled to One Bronze Medal in addition to such benefits as accrue to an annual member."

The officers were authorized to purchase stock to the value of $100.00 for Test purposes and to invite The Iris Society (London) to contribute material for a Bulletin and to receive copies thereof for their members.

Dr. Gleason reported that it was planned to establish two plantings of irises at the N. Y. Botanical Garden. (Full report thereof will be published in Bulletin 15). Mrs. L. W. Hitchcock was appointed Chairman of a visiting committee and Mrs. E. A. S. Peckham, Chairman of a Committee on Bibliography.

Mr. George Yeld was elected an Honorary Member.

5th Annual Meeting, Washington, D. C., May 27, 1924

An exhibition held in cooperation with The American Horticultural Society, a lecture by Mr. Morrison, and a short meeting with the election of officers, Franklin B. Mead taking the place of William A. Peterson as Vice President. The discussion of ideals in breeding was of unusual interest and many enjoyed thoroughly, the next day, their visits to the gardens of H. P. Simpson, J. Marion Shull, and B. Y. Morrison.

Activities during 1924

Publications: Bulletins No. 10, Irises for the Beginner; No. 11, Beardless Irises; No. 12. Notes and Descriptions; No. 13. A Classification, "In Memoriam Frank H. Presby"; A membership list and two leaflets, Tid-Bits 3rd and 5th were also published and plans made to secure Bulletin 1 of The Iris Society and reprints of an issue of Addisonia devoted to irises.

Exhibitions: Washington, Harrisburg Pa., Richmond, Lynchburg, St. Paul, Sagniaw, Columbus, Freeport, Lexington, Yakima, Wash., South Bend, Ind., Hartford, Conn., Indianapolis.

Awards: Silver Medal; J. M. R. Adams, (Washington); Riverview Gardens (St. Paul); Bronze Medal; Will McClelland (Saginaw); Frances R. Cole (Richmond); Mrs. Wm. C. Harris (Freeport); Mrs. C. N. Hancock (Lynchburg); Mrs. H. B. Tillotson (St. Paul); H. P. Simpson (Washington); "Iris Place" (Lexington); Mrs. F. G. Mirick (Columbus).

Certificates of Honorable Mention. Tropic Seas (Shull), L'Aiglon (Shull), Sequoiah (Shull), Loudoun (Fendall). Awards to H. P. Simpson not on record.

It is with deep sorrow that I record the deaths of Frank H. Presby, our Treasurer, Bertrand H. Farr, a director and one of the foremost authorities on Irises and Peonies, and Mme. Lionel Millet, wife of Lionel Millet, our valued Honorary Member. Mr. Arthur H. Scott and Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham have been appointed to these vacancies for year 1925.

The work of the last year and questions of future policy merit the publication of the President's report as presented to the Directors at their 6th meeting, Jan. 29, 1925.

President's Special Report on Finances Jan. 12, 1922

The question of the future financial policy of the Society is the most important subject to be discussed today. In the year 1920 there

was a surplus of over $200.00 but we published only one, rather small bulletin as the other two bulletins distributed were the gifts of The American Peony Society and the Trustees of the New York Botanical Garden. In 1920 also we paid our secretary nothing for the immense amount of work he did for the Society. In 1921 there was a surplus of only $100.00 despite a large increase in membership. We published two bulletins and paid the Secretary $200.00 for his year's work.

I consider that our Society is at a cross-roads and that it must either go forward or backward. I do not believe that this or any Society can exist and do good work under our present financial conditions and sooner or later the officers who now give unsparingly of their time and money will become discouraged. Lack of sufficient income is not at all peculiar to this Society but is universal among gardening organizations.

Let me present to you the facts concerning some of the other Societies.

The American Peony Society, organized in 1904, has published, within the last eight or ten years, fifteen bulletins. Previously the members were supplied with bulletins by Cornell. This Society gives but one show a year and does not send its members a monthly paper. At the last annual meeting it was stated that the $3.00 annual dues did not pay the running expenses and that the Society continued to exist by reason of the $2.00 initiation fee.

The American Rose Society, organized in 1899, published little until 1916 and at that time its membership was but a few hundred. The Society now has over 2300 members (about 3500 in 1924) this growth being due to the very hard work of a few members and particularly of its editor J. Horace McFarland. It has been estimated that he gives the Society at least $2,000.00 worth of his time every year. The Society publishes a Hand Book and an Annual Year Book and, with 2300 members, has not paid its expenses. When I was Secretary I was given $1200.00 a year for a stenographer who was busy, except for part time during the summer months, and this, despite the fact that the editorial work was done at Harrisburg by Mr. McFarland.

The American Gladiolus Society ran successfully for a number of years without a paid Secretary, then nearly went to pieces and is only beginning to be revived now. (Membership 1924, 2800).

The American Dahlia Society has also had, I understand, its ups and downs and has recently been very prosperous owing to the strenuous membership campaign carried on by Mr. Vick. It is unfortunate that, in justice to himself, he could not afford to carry on the work for the amount paid.

I give the above facts to show that our condition is not different from that of others. We can continue as they have, paying the Secretary little or nothing, publishing occasional bulletins and holding occasional shows, but we cannot continue on the present financial arrangements and make the Society as important as I believe every one of its directors wish it to be. To raise the Annual Dues will keep away the novices from whom our future members will be drawn; to raise the Life Membership dues will make but little difference. We have raised money by selling advertising space to our commercial members. That is a legitimae source of income but absolutely dependent upon our members as individuals and upon how many there may be.

In November I went to the trade members for money to publish the Check List and to a number of amateurs for money to import plants for the Test Garden but I consider this basically wrong.

We should face the issue and not put if off, as other Societies have

done, until trouble arises. As I have said, we can run on as we have for a while, but under present conditions, the time will come, sooner or later when our work and influence will be seriously impaired. Let us consider the matter carefully and at length, both today and at future meetings, and see if some remedy cannot be found.

The appeal for contributions first sent out early in 1922 and thereafter included in the annual bills was the result of the above report. The increasing amount derived each year from sales of past bulletins added to contributions and the income from advertisements has permitted us to continue our work but the problem remains unsolved.

3rd Annual Meeting, N. Y. Botanical Garden, May 27, 1922.

Again as guests of the Trustees of The New York Botanical Garden we enjoyed the exhibition in cooperation with The New York Horticultural Society, the visit to the Test Garden and the meeting itself. Dr. Britton welcomed us as before. The reports from the officers were acknowledged and the officers re-elected with the addition of W. E. Saunders to represent Canada. $50.00 as the Life membership due was voted and the payment of $200.00 to the Secretary authorized.

Dr. Beal reported at length on the excellent work going on at the Cornell Test Garden and an exchange of plants between the two Test Gardens was discussed in a most friendly manner.

After formal votes of thanks to the contributing organizations the meeting adjourned.

Activities during 1922

Publications: Membership list: No. 4, Check List; No.5, Symposium; No. 6, Descriptions. The Flower Grower carried monthly notes with articles in April on Color, in May on Classification, in Aug. and Sept. on Garden Notes by Mr. Mead. Les Iris Cultives, the Report of the 1st International Conference also became available.

Exhibitions were held at Redlands, Boston, Toronto, Louisville, Wilmington, Baltimore, Belvidere, Columbus, Des Moines, Kansas City, Mo., Yakima, Wash., St. Paul, Nashville, Ottawa, Saginaw, Mich., Richmond, Rockford, Ill., and New York with the following awards:—Silver Medals: R. W. Wallace & Co. (London); John Lewis Childs, Inc. (New York), Mrs. T. A. Patterson (Toronto), A. C. Arny (St. Paul), Vilmorin-Andrieux et Cie (Paris). Bronze Medals: Rainbow Gardens (Minneapolis); Mrs. Henry S. Gray (Louisville), Mrs. Thomas Wheelright (Richmond), Mrs. Homer Gage (Boston), Paul B. Riis (Rockford), Miss M. E. Blacklock (Toronto). Silver Medal offered by Short Hills Garden Club to T. F. Donahue (New York).

Silver Cup from Movilla Gardens to John Lewis Childs, Inc. (N. Y.); Silver Cup from Miss Marian Robey Case to Mrs. Homer Gage (Boston); Silver Cup from Mrs. Robert C. Hill to The New Rochelle Garden Club (N. Y.); Vase from Mrs. C. H. Stout to Mrs. James J. Montague (N. Y.).

Certificates of Honorable Mention—Harriet Presby (Presby); Morning Splendor (Shull); Yellow Moon, Gold Imperial, Jennett Dean (Sturt) at New York. Nos. 1, 32, 40, 4, (Brethour) at Toronto.

The year was marked by most generous contributions from our members, some nineteen commercial members paid for the Check List, private subscriptions permitted the importations of many varieties for the Test Garden, and almost one hundred contributions in response to our appeal brought in $412.49 and permitted the publication of Bulletin 6.

Throughout the year there was much dispute about the Jury ratings in the Symposium (membership symposium has since proved a failure)

but we owe C. P. Connell sincere thanks for his arduous work in compilation.

The work of Miss Yunker in Louisville, of Mr. Connell in Nashville, of Mrs. Wheelwright in Richmond, and of Mrs. Holmes in Kansas City in interesting the public and particularly the school children in Irises, is especially noteworthy although Iris plantings have also been developed in other cities.

The Iris Society (London) was organized in May, 1922.

President's Report. Meeting of the Directors, Jan. 29, 1925

As this is the fifth anniversary of the organization of this Society it seems to me to be fitting to review briefly the work of the Society as a whole rather than that of the year 1924 alone. The complete record as prepared for publication will give you the facts as to what has been actually accomplished. We have every reason to be proud but we should be equally frank in admitting our short-comings in various directions.

We have published nothing on Iris Pests and diseases that is conclusive. Theoretically we have had the help of entomologists and pathologists but as a matter of fact they have done little but answer a few questions and a recent visit to the Boyce Thompson Research Laboratory offers little hope for the future. We must rely upon the interest of our scientific members.

The question of Test Gardens should also be considered particularly as regards the establishment of gardens in different parts of the country. With the increase in stock at the central garden at New York we should possess, within a few years, a practical solution of this problem.

The Bronx Park garden has had the greatest attention and has received between 1000 and 1500 varieties at various times but these have been boiled down to about 1000 by the elimination of synonyms and mistakes. The garden was amplified in 1924 by the addition of an alphabetical planting and the old garden will be replanted in 1925 and 1926 in a color scheme based upon the classification.

The Test Garden at Cornell has approximately 800 varieties and a number of smaller gardens like the one at Columbus have 300-400 varieties.

The Brooklyn Garden designed as a Test Garden for Japanese Irises has been a failure in the past, perhaps owing to our lack of cooperation in supplying varieties, but Dr. Reed has presented a most comprehensive plan of development with which we will cooperate to the best of our ability.

In none of these gardens has any important work in research in fertilizers or pests been done and it has become increasingly evident that, despite the good-will of the authorities in charge, study and report, even the actual development of the planting, is largely dependent upon individual members of our Society who can and will cooperate.

We have done more in the way of holding shows than any similar society that I know of. The sixty or more exhibitions held in different parts of the country and our thirteen bulletins have attracted a great deal of attention to the better irises. The leading horticultural papers have been most generous in allowing us space but I do not feel that we have been as successful in publicity as we might have been, and I heartily endorse the suggestions that our new treasurer, Mr. Scott, will put before you.

He has also prepared a complete report of the Society's finances since its organization showing in tabulated form the receipts and expenditures for each year. May I call to your attention that our greatest expenditure is for publication and that in 1924 we actually spent more for bulletins than the receipts from memberships for that year. It should be noted also that, despite the fact that in 1924 The Flower Grower was not supplied to members, there has been but a slight decrease in total membership. We had expected a considerable loss in number but have proved that we can hold our position entirely independent from outside publicity.

By vote of the directors, new members now receive free of charge Bulletin 10 "Irises for the Beginner". This is also available for public sale and as it is by far the most practical iris guide ever published not only for the beginner but for the general gardener, it should prove the means of bringing into the Society many gardeners who have previously felt that our work was of too technical a character to suit their needs. Members now receive a minimum of four bulletins a year (new members five) and in this respect alone we are giving more than any other similar Society. We hope that each member will plan to bring in new members and thus turn a deficit for the year 1924 into a strong surplus for 1925.

I wish also to remind you that at our last meeting it was decided that the Annual Meeting should not be held during the flowering season in conjunction with any exhibit. This decision was based on two issues: firstly, in the past the attendance at Annual meetings has been small, the amount of business transacted of minor importance, and the members represented almost entirely from one locality; secondly, the constitution permits of the holding of Regional Meetings held in conjunction with exhibitions, lectures, or garden visits and field days and this makes possible many meetings rather than one meeting of members. Such meetings may be conducted under parliamentary rules and their recommendations must be acted upon at the Annual Business Meeting to be held the following fall.

I sincerely hope that there may be many such meetings this coming spring and that they will develop greater cooperation in the conduct of the society. We have accomplished much with few workers but success, a permanent success, will depend upon the active interest of each individual.

With this Bulletin, No. 14, and with the inclusion therein of so many records of the previous year we establish a definite publication policy. It is planned that the January Bulletins should give the annual reports, lists of introductions and registrations, a bibliography of current iris literature,, and the official additions to the White and Black Lists. The April Bulletins should be more discursive with articles from many sources, though this year we shall give you full reports of work in the Test Gardens. Then with July will come descriptions and, if contributors are prompt, the latest news on seedlings and novelties while with October the issue may be devoted to special sections of the Iris family or special regions of the country. I hope that future issues will appear more promptly as promised than this, the largest, and in many ways the least interesting of them all.

We have years of accomplishment behind and our most urgent need at present is a larger and more active membership. Are you doing your share?

R. S. Sturtevant, Sec'y.

Iris Wyomissing (Farr 1909)

American Iris Society

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 1924

Cash in Bank		$ 930.26	
Par Value of Securities in Life Membership Investment Fund		1,250.00	
Total Resources			$2,180.26
Represented by:			
Reserve for Life Memberships—			
Balance January 1, 1924	$1,250.00		
*Adjustment for Over-investm't 1-1-24	50.00		
Adjusted Reserve as of Jan. 1, 1924	$1,200.00		
New Memberships received in 1924	150.00		
Balance December 31, 1924		$1,350.00	
(38 Living Life Members 3 Deceased Life Members)			
Reserved for 1925 Annual Dues (Received in 1924)		456.00	
Surplus—Current Account			
Balance January 1, 1924	$ 588.56		
*Adjusted for Over-investment in Life Membership Fund as of Jan. 1, '24	50.00		
Adjusted Balance January 1, 1924	$ 638.56		
Deficit for Year 1924	264.30		
Balance December 31, 1924		374.26	$2,180.26

Although the Auditor's Report shows a deficit for the year of $264.30, we have an asset of Bulletins on hand. The issuing of four bulletins, a membership list, three announcements, and a special reprint of Bulletin No. 10, has brought our expenses for the year to an unusually high figure. However, we may look upon the cost of reprinting Bulletin No. 10 as an investment rather than an expense, in which case the deficit of $264.30 would be converted into a surplus of $130.70. The reprint cost us $405.00 and practically the entire issue is on hand at this time.

Chester, Pennsylvania,
January 26, 1925.

ARTHUR H. SCOTT, Treasurer.

Chester, Pennsylvania
January 26, 1925.

I have examined the books of the American Iris Society as kept by the late Frank H. Presby, and by Arthur H. Scott, Treasurers, and find the above statements to be a correct report of the financial transactions for the year ending December 31, 1924, and of its financial condition on that date.

F. R. DAVIS, Auditor.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenses

INCOME	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Annual Dues	(433)	(607)	(669)	(699)	(691)
Current Year	$1,299.00	$1,821.00	$2,007.00	$2,097.00	$2,082.16
Other		24.00	36.00	66.00	48.00
Sales of Bulletins		$1,845.00	$2,043.00	$2,163.00	$2,130.16
Contributions			154.10	172.50	206.50
Publications			214.88	213.10	157.00
Uuspecified			197.61	20.00	33.00
Advertising	17.00		412.49	233.10	190.00
Interest—Current Account	90.00	250.00	170.00	186.00	444.50
" —Investments	24.42	53.59	23.10	43.30	32.75
Prizes			47.82	57.23	65.64
Miscellaneous	150.00	55.00		25.00	5.00
	2.00		.10		35.43
Total Income	$1,582.42	$2,203.59	$2,850.61	$2,880.13	$3,109.98
EXPENSES					
Subs. to Flower Grower	$284.53	$ 555.61	$ 739.91	$ 801.42	
Bulletins					$ 146.60
Postage					2,183.25
Printing	199.55	792.20	803.75	780.00	59.25
Envelopes, etc.					$2,389.10
Administrative Expenses					269.10
Stenogr'y & Typ'g					119.53
Stationery & Pr't'g $215.10		129.60	224.46	223.25	36.00
Postage 63.26		90.47	57.97	*(Combined)	89.49
Annual Meeting					200.00
Secretary's Salary		224.71	200.00	200.00	78.25
Miscellaneous 33.88	312.24	215.05	158.73	*484.34	
		659.83	641.16	907.59	792.37
Prizes		33.00			92.50
Test Gardens					63.41
Exhibition Supplies & Exp.	557.40	195.09	301.67	49.64	
Slides	9.22		100.00		
Exchange		2.24	2.56	1.42	6.16
Miscellaneous		11.52			30.74
Total Expenses	$1,362.94	$2,249.49	$2,589.05	$2,540.07	$3,374.28
BALANCE	Surplus $219.48	Deficit $45.90	Surplus $261.56	Surplus $340.06	Deficit $264.30

In the above statement, the distribution of items has been standardized and hence differs in detail from the Reports previously published.

CONSTITUTION

Article 1. The name of the Society shall be THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY.

Article 2. The object of this Society shall be to promote the culture and improvement of the Iris.

The methods of attaining this object may include: (a) The ownership of land and other property, including Test and Exhibition Gardens, libraries, photographs, lantern slides, etc. (b) The compilation and publication of data concerning the history, classification, breeding, cultivation and exhibition of Irises. (c) The encouragement of Iris cultivation and breeding by holding exhibitions.

Article 3. The membership of this Society shall consist of (1) active and (2) honorary members.

Section 1. Any person interested in Iris is eligible to active membership subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. Each Active Member shall pay annually, on January 1st, to the Treasurer, a membership fee of $3.00 for the ensuing calendar year. Any active member whose dues remain unpaid shall cease to receive the publications of the Society until such payment has been made.

Any active member may become a member for life by payment to the Treasurer of $25.00 (See Amendment 1). All moneys received from Life Memberships shall be invested and only the interest therefrom shall be expended by the Society except that, upon the death of a Life Member the Life membership dues may be returned to the general fund upon order of the Directors.

Section 2. Eminent persons who have rendered distinguished service to the knowledge and development of the iris, may, upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors, be elected Honorary Members for life. Honorary Members shall not be required to pay fees, nor shall they hold office or vote.

Article 4. Section 1. The Society shall hold its Annual Meeting for the election of officers and for the transaction of general business at a time and place to be fixed by the Board of Directors. Notice of the place and the approximate date of such meeting shall be given to each member at least 60 days in advance, and adequate notice shall be given of the exact date.

Section 2. Special meetings of the Society may be called by the President upon the written request of five members. Written notice shall be given by the Secretary at least 30 days in advance, stating time, place, and purpose, and no business may be transacted at such meeting, except on subjects stated in said notice.

Section 3. Special Meetings of a local character (for exhibitions, lectures, etc.) may be called by the Regional Vice Presidents upon notice to all local members.

Section 4. All exhibitions or meetings involving awards by the Society shall be conducted in conformity with the rules of the Society.

Section 5. Every resolution at an Annual or Special Meeting, involving the appropriation of money must be approved by the Board of Directors before it becomes effective.

Section 6. Ten active members shall constitute a quorum at any Annual or Special Meeting.

Article 5. Section 1. The officers of this Society, all of whom shall be Active Members, shall be (1) President; (2) Vice President; (3) One or more Regional Vice-Presidents; (4) Secretary; (5) Treasurer; (6) Board of Directors consisting of the above mentioned officers and six other active members.

Section 2. The election of the officers shall be at an Annual Meeting by ballot, in person or by mail. Nomination shall be made by the Board of Directors on the written request of five members, at least 30 days in advance of the Annual Meeting. The President, Vice-President, Regional Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer shall hold office for the succeeding calendar year, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Section 3. Regional Vice Presidents may be elected for any one or more of the following districts:—(1) Eastern; including the states from New England to Virginia inclusive; (2) Central; including the states of Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois; (3) Western; including the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Colorado, and all states between; (4) Southern; including all states south of the three preceding districts; (5) Pacific; including Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, and all states to the westward; (6) Canada.

The Regional Vice President shall be elected by the active members resident within the district or, lacking such action, may be appointed by the President with the approval of the Board of Directors.

Section 4. The six other members of the Board of Directors shall be elected as follows:—At the first annual Meeting held under this constitution two directors shall be eleeted for one year, two for two years, and two for three years; and at each subsequent Annual Meeting two shall be elected for three years.

ARTICLE 6, DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors and shall have general superintendence of the affairs of the Society.

Section 2. The Vice President shall perform the duties of the President in case of his absence or inability.

Section 3. The Regional Vice President shall, subject to the control of the Board of Direetors, have direct charge of all affairs of the Society within his district, including all trials, exhibitions, or special meetings. He shall have power to appoint individuals or committees to assist him, and shall eaeh year present a report suitable for publication eoncerning the work within the district.

Section 4. The Secretary shall keep record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Board of Directors, and conduct its correspondence. He shall have charge of its books and papers excepting those relating to its financial affairs. He shall make an annual report to the Board of Directors.

Section 5. The Treasurer shall receive and keep account of all the moneys and securities of the Society. He shall pay out all moneys under the direction of the Society and its Board of Directors, upon written order of the President countersigned by the Secretary. He shalll make proper vouchers for all payments. He shall make to the Board of Directors an Annual Report of all receipts and disbursements, shall exhibit his vouchers for such disbursements, and shall give a synopsis thereof to the Society at its Annual Meeting. He shall give bond in such amount and form and with such surety as may be, from time to time, required by the Board of Directors, at the expense of the Society.

Section 6. The Board of Directors shall, subject to the general control of the Society, have care and control of its property, the transaction of its business, and superintendence of its affairs. It is empowered to fill vacaneies in the offfcers or Board of Directors, such appointments to hold until the next authorized eleetion. The Board of Directors may at any time, by a majority, cancel the membership of any member or refuse membership to any person when they consider that the welfare of the Society necessitates such action.

Article 7. The Seal of the Society shall be in the form of (not specified).

Article 8. The Board of Directors may, from time to time, adopt suitable By-laws not inconsistent with this constitution, subject to amendment or repeal by the Society; and the Society may adopt By-laws, not inconsistent with this constitution, by a two-thirds vote at any meeting.

Article 9. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members represented at any meeting, provided notiee of the proposed amendment shall have been submitted 30 days in advance.

Adopted at the Organization Meeting, Jan. 29, 1920.

Amendment 1. That Article 3, Section 1, be changed to read "Any active member may become a member for life by payment to the Treasurer of $50.00".

Adopted at the third Annual Meeting, May 27, 1922, New York City.

Code of Nomenclature

PRIORITY

Rule 1.—No two varieties of Iris shall bear the same name. The name first published for a variety shall be the accepted and recognized name except in cases of varieties officially declared obsolete.

A.—Where a variety name through long usage has become thoroughly established in horticultural literature for two or more varieties, it should not be displaced or rectified except in cases where a well-known synonym can be advanced to the position of leading name. The several varieties bearing identical names should be distinguished by adding the name of the originator or any other term or definition.

B.—The paramount right of the originator, discoverer, or introducer of a new variety to name it, under the limitations of this code, is recognized and emphasized.

FORM OF NAME

Rule 2.—The name of a variety of Iris shall consist of a single word whenever possible, or compatible with the most efficient service to horticulture. Only under exceptional circumstances should more than two words be used.

A:—No variety should be named unless distinctly superior to existing varieties in some important characteristics, nor should a name be published (other than mere registration) until it his been determined to perpetuate and distribute the variety.

B:—In selecting names for varieties the following points should be emphasized: distinctiveness, simplicity, ease of pronunciation and spelling.

C:—Names should be spelled and pronounced in accordance with their derivation.

D:—The name of a person should not be applied to a variety during his life without his expressed consent, nor in general should names of individuals be used without good reason.

E:—The use of a possessive noun, as, or in, a name is not admissible.

F:—The use of a number either singly or attached to a word should be considered only as a temporary expedient.

G:—The botanical classification shall not be used as a part of the varietal name of a garden hybrid.

Rule 3.—In the full and formal citation of a variety name, the name of the author who first published it, and the date of this publication, shall also be given.

PUBLICATION

Rule 4.—Publication consists of (1) Registration by this Society, (2) the distribution of a printed description of the variety named giving the distinguishing characters of plant, flower, etc., or (3) the publication of a new name for a variety that is properly described elsewhere; such publication to be made in any book, bulletin, report, trade catalogue, or periodical, providing it bears the date of publication and is generally distributed among horticulturists; or (4) in certain cases the general recognition of a name for a propagated variety shall constitute publication of the name.

REVISION

Rule 5.—No properly published variety name shall be changed for any reason except conflict with this code nor shall another variety be substituted for that originally described thereunder except as provided under the rules of the American Iris Society.

Official Standards of Recommendation

R. S. Sturtevant

During the past year we have formulated a distinct policy of selecting varieties of irises for recommendation and award and it would be of advantage for every member to appreciate to just what extent and by what means the Society recommends a variety for general planting.

Varieties are divided into three fairly distinct classes, 1, Seedlings; 2. Novelties; and 3, Standard varieties. In a way these three classes are of interest to different groups of iris growers. Breeders and commercial growers are interested in new seedlings suitable for breeding or introduction. The specialists want the best of the novelties and the average gardener wishes reliable and effective varieties at a reasonable

price. It is to satisfy these varied needs that the Society has established the following rules:

SEEDLINGS. Varieties that have never been offered for sale under a distinctive name or number. Upon selection for future introduction a seedling should be named (see Code of Nomenclature) and the name together with a full description be registered with the Society.

Registration signifies that the name has been accepted and is on record. It indicates that the originator is in close cooperation with the Society, but it carries no recommendation of the variety registered.

Certified Registration, however, is a recommendation that the variety has been pronounced worthy of introduction by three competent judges. This mark of merit was initiated in May, 1924, and few varieties have been certified as yet. It should be realized also that all varieties do not offer an equal opportunity for competent judging.

A list of competent judges is being compiled.

Honorable Mention may be awarded any seedling exhibited and judged under the rules of the Society (see Exhibition Pamphlet and Score Card)

Summary. A seedling, if sent for trial to an official test garden, or judged in the originators garden may be CERTIFIED or at an exhibition may receive an HONORABLE MENTION but until all growers appreciate and act upon this policy complete returns will not be available.

NOVELTIES—Varieties introduced within four years (to be rated by a Symposium jury the 5th year after introduction). **The 2nd year after introduction varieties as grown and judged in an Official Test Garden** may compete for the following awards. This policy was initiated in 1924 and the first awards will be made at New York in 1926 on varieties of 1923 and 1924 introduction.

One Silver Medal to be awarded each year to the finest introduction of the second preceding year. In 1926 a medal offered by The Garden Club of America to the finest of the 1923 introductions. A. I. S. medals to varieties introduced in 1924 and succeeding years.

Five Awards of Merit available each year to be awarded in the same manner.

Other varieties on test may be certified at the discretion of the judges.

Official White List. This list is composed of both standard varieties and novelties that have proved generally reliable under normal cultural conditions and that are considered worthy of general planting as representative of the entire range of iris color. At present this list includes only Tall Bearded varieties.

Summary. Inasmuch as the permanent value of a variety is dependent upon a large number of unforseeable conditions the Society rarely, if ever, recommends a novelty as more than **worthy of trial.** Of necessity the judgment of a novelty is largely dependent upon its growth and behaviour under very local conditions. Even judges of wide experience cannot always gage the growth quality of a novelty and awards must be made largely upon the apparent quality. These awards are made upon the growing plant and may be withheld at the discretion of the judges.

STANDARD VARIETIES—A variety not introduced within five years and sufficiently disseminated to receive a symposium rating by five or more jurors.

Symposium. A rating of varieties by competent judges on a score of 10 (or 100) as perfection. The Symposium of May 1922 (Bulletin 5) rated over 700 varieties and ratings on varieties of 1917-1918 introductions are given in Bulletin 10. Varieties will be re rated in 1927 and

at five year intervals. **The latest Symposium is the only recommendation of the Society of lasting value** inasmuch as it is based upon other than local conditions.

Official White List. This is based largely upon the Symposium and recommends to the small grower representative and reliable varieties of proved merit.

Official Black List. Varieties of markedly inferior quality, not worthy of further propagation and dissemination.

Varieties omitted from both the White and the Black Lists are of varied quality. 1. There are some of highest quality for exhibition, but which lack vigor under diverse climatic conditions. These are of the utmost value to the breeder and the collector. 2. There is a host of "just as good" varieties omitted from the White List because they are uncommon, expensive, or for some similar arbitrary reason. 3. There are almost as many "almost as good" varieties which will shortly be superceded by meritorious novelties. And finally (4) there are standard varieties practically unknown and obsolete, or, both novelties and standard varieties which have not been sufficiently tested to be safely included in the Black List.

Summary. Except as regards the response of a variety to local conditions the Symposium rating is the best guide for the purchase of varieties and the average gardener may well restrict himself to selection from the White List.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The American Iris Society is exerting every effort to regulate the introduction and dispersal of iris varieties in order to develop a firm basis upon which to build an increased appreciation of irises.

The originator and introducer should refrain from the introduction of untested and unofficially judged varieties.

The specialist, whether commercial or amateur, should not only be guided by the official recommendations, but should share in their formation by full and careful report of his experience.

The beginner whether just a gardener or a general nurseryman, should select for purchase, or sale, from the White List, or at least from among the highly rated varieties in the Symposium.

Kindred Considerations.

With the establishment and development of so stringent (and, I must confess, so complicated) a policy not even the gardener possessed by the impulse for collecting can justly criticise the Society or any member acting heartily in cooperation therewith, if he buys an unworthy variety. The Society can recommend varieties as "worthy of trial" or "worthy of discard" but the force of its recommendations depends upon the effective action of the individual member as well as upon the justice of the recommendation. We hope to bring about the exclusion, from every catalogue, of unworthy varieties but we can do it only by a large membership made up of members sufficiently interested not only to share in the selection of varieties but to refuse to buy those that have no recommendation. If this refusal is emphasized by a letter to the commercial grower who is not up-to-date and persists in listing poor things, you will have added much to the prestige of the Society.

The sale of a variety, particularly of a new variety, depends not only on direct advertising, but on indirect advertising perhaps a mere mention in a letter. A few varieties we select on sight and our continued satisfaction with the selection is much influenced by later opportunities for comparison. Others are selected from description our choice swayed, even over-balanced perhaps, by some out-siders' comment.

We may buy because we have faith in that individual or because we want to test his judgment for future reference. Curiously enough I am more apt to buy a bitterly discussed iris than I am a highly commended one and I suppose it is because, until recently, so many introductions have been extravagantly commended whatever their intrinsic value.

Because every mention of the name of a variety is indirect publicity the Society, officially, must be ultra conservative if it is to develop and maintain its prestige while, unofficially, as a mere means of communication, it must publish the individual views of its members in order to give expression to the unbiased stand upon which prestige and reputation are based.

Registration of names is the first official action and the breeder who fills out the official data card wins added publicity because at least a brief description is also published.

An authoritative description is the next official step. Every effort is made to include descriptions of all highly rated standard varieties and such novelties as appear to be outstanding—a variety of questionable value is not worth the publicity of a recorded description. At present accurate description is dependent upon the report of a few individuals with limited opportunities of describing the seedlings and novelties but, in time, every seedling or novelty that is certified or given an award will be advertised to the extent of a published description. The varieties already described include a large percentage of the highly rated standard varieties and a fair representation of the novelties although in this last class the fact that Messrs. Bliss, Morrison, Shull and Miss Sturtevant fill out complete data cards tends to give their introductions a well-merited additional publicity. I hope that other originators will consider this point and appreciate that we are anxious to publish, as soon as possible, accurate descriptions of their seedlings.

The Symposium is, of course, the best possible publicity particularly when the ratings are given in so large a proportion of the catalogs. That the inclusion of ratings, names of introducer, and dates of introduction in lists may prove bewildering to the casual gardener and somewhat of an expense to the nurseryman cannot be gainsaid but I am glad that practically every iris specialist is thus contributing to the good of the Society. The intelligent gardener is interested in this sort of information. It piques his interest and then, understood, it reflects credit upon the nurseryman who thus shows that he is thoroughly up with the latest developments in his line. Good salesmanship builds for the future and the development of an increased, intelligent interest in irises is becoming a necessity to every iris grower.

You may wonder why I did not place awards of some sort as the best possible sort of publicity. For a novelty this is the case, if the award is made by competent judges, but as the years go by it becomes of a steadily decreasing value. An award to a bearded iris unless the date is also given is practically valueless. I will give two illustrations to prove my point. Between 1914 and 1917 Miss Sturtevant received some eighteen awards from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Some varieties have proved themselves, some were discarded before introduction but, on the whole, about the same proportion of varieties not so distinguished have proved successful. Again: a number of varieties shown by Vilmorin-Andrieux et Cie received certificates from the National Horticultural Society of France but were actually discarded by the originator before introduction and now this last year are being introduced in America. This seems to prove that any award given by

judges not thoroughly familiar with irises is of doubtful value. Fortunately The American Iris Society has made few awards. It will continue to do so and we are making every effort to develop and use competent judges. Even the most competent judging however does not give permanent value to an award—the marvel of yesteryear wins but a place in these days of transition. Despite their passing value we are all looking forward to the first real awards of the Society to be made in 1926 and the varieties then honored will be both widely acclaimed and, if at all reasonably priced, most profitable to at least some growers.

Although I have assumed the responsibility of wording the statement of these official standards of recommendation I cannot claim the honor of their formulation. At the meeting of the directors in January 1924, the subject was thoroughly discussed. In the spring Mr. Wister, Prof. Mitchell, Prof. A. P. Saunders, Miss Sturtevant and I spent a pleasant day working out the pros and cons of some sort of direct action on the introduction and recommendation of novelties. (The plan of awards has already brought some eighty-three of the 1923 and 1924 introductions to the Test Garden for 1926 judgment.) Then at the recent meeting of the directors we unanimously agreed to Mr. Scott's suggestion that we follow the example of manufacturers seeking to standardize their products and establish a White List for general acceptance and a Black List for general discard. We hope that this concentration of publicity upon the good and the bad will establish a foundation upon which we can build an appreciation, a far more wide-spread appreciation of the best in irises.

In conclusion I wish to emphasize that, as an exhibition flower, seedlings only can receive an Award of Honorable Mention and that in all other awards it is the growing plant that is judged on a score (see Bulletin 11) distinctly different than that used in judging a cut flower. We must accept the fact that the iris is primarily a garden flower and we must beware of giving a fictitious value to its beauty when unaccompanied by the power of adapting itself to garden conditions.

Official White List

By vote of the Directors, January 29, 1925, the publication of a White List of Recommended Varieties of Tall Bearded Irises and a Black List of varieties marked for discard was authorized.

The White List is comprised of good varieties that are reliable, fairly generally listed at a reasonable price, fully representative of the different color classes, and worthy of increased popularity. In no sense is the list to be considered a "Best List" with the corollary that anything not included is unworthy. It is simply a Selected List of varieties to which, from time to time, will be added varieties at present too new or too expensive for inclusion. The beginner should be guided in his purchases by the White List, the non-specialist grower should list only varieties selected therefrom.

Light to Dark Purple Selfs: Celeste, Bluet; Princess Beatrice, Australis, Caterina, Queen Caterina, Corrida; Albert Victor, Juniata, Mandraliscae, Miranda, Rodney; Brionense, Parc de Neuilly, Princess Royal; Cordon Bleu, Tom Tit, Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau.

Pale Rose-purple to Deep Red-purple Selfs: Delicatissima, Dream, Mrs. Alan Gray, Queen of May, Georgia, Lohengrin, Cluny; Caprice, Harriet Presby, Swatara, Mount Penn, Rose Unique or Roseway; Crimson King or Kochi, Oporto, Seminole.

Light to Dark Purple Bicolors: Lord of June, Amas, Ballerine,

Sweet Lavender, Baronet, Tamar, germanica, trojana, Neglecta; Chester Hunt, Hiawatha, Nine Wells, Du Guesclin, Monsignor, Raffet, Azure, B. Y. Morrison, Mrs. W. E. Fryer; Fritjof, Fontarabie, Prince Victor.

Rose-purple to Deep Red-purple Bicolors: Her Majesty, Wyomissing; Isoline, Magnifica; Archeveque, Kharput, Cretonne, Medrano, Opera.

Yellow Selfs: Flavescens, Shekinah; Aurea; Sherwin-Wright; Golden Fleece, Soledad.

Yellow Bicolors: Minnehaha, Gagus: Ossian, Princess Victoria Louise; Fro, Iris King, Loreley, Kathryn Fryer.

Blended Selfs: Afterglow, Ochracea, Steepway, Quaker Lady, Sindjkha, Nancy Orne, Eldorado; Dorothea.

Blended Plicatas: Mary Garden, Mme. Chobaut.

Blended Bicolors: Dora Longdon, Mary Orth, Navajo, Red Cloud, Rev. Wurtelle, Nibelungen; Arnols, Jacquesiana, Prosper Laugier, Dr. Berenice; Asia, Alcazar, Lent A. Williamson, Prospero, Merlin, Ambassadeur.

White Selfs: Mrs. H. Darwin, White Knight, Innocenza, La Neige; Florentina, Ingeborg, Empress.

White Plicatas: Fairy, Ma Mie, Mme. Chereau; Pocahontas, Camelot, Parisiana.

White and Purple (Amoena): Rheine Nixe, Tristram, Victorine.

Note that varieties such as Black Prince, Lady Foster, and Crusader which are not reliable in growth have been omitted.

ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT

Afterglow
Albert Victor
Alcazar
Amas
Ambassadeur
Archeveque
Arnols
Aurea
Asia
Australis
Azure

Ballerine
Baronet
Bluet
Brionense
B. Y. Morrison

Camelot
Caprice
Caterina
Celeste
Chester Hunt
Cluny
Cordon Bleu
Corrida
Cretonne
Crimson King

Delicatissima
Dora Longdon
Dorothea
Dr. Bernice
Dream
Du Guesclin

Eldorado
Empress

Fairy
Flavescens
Florentina
Fontarabie
Fritjof
Fro

Gagus
Georgia
germanica
Golden Fleece

Harriet Presby
Her Majesty
Hiawatha

Ingeborg
Innocenza
Iris King
Isoline

Jacquesiana
Juniata

Kathryn Fryer
Kharput
Kochi

La Neige
Lent A. Williamson
Lohengrin
Lord of June
Loreley

Ma Mie
Magnifica
Mandraliscae
Mary Garden
Mary Orth
Medrano
Merlin
Minnehaha
Miranda
Mme. Chereau
Mme. Chobaut
Monsignor
Mount Penn
Mrs. Alan Gray
Mrs. Fryer
Mrs. Horace Darwin

Nancy Orne
Navajo
Neglecta
Nibelungen
Nine Wells

Ochracea
Opera
Oporto
Ossian

Parc de Neuilly
Parisiana
Pocahontas
Prince Victor
Princess Beatrice
Princess Royal
Princess Victoria Louise
Prosper Laugier
Prospero

Quaker Lady
Queen Caterina
Queen of May

Raffet
Red Cloud
Rev. Wurtelle
Rhein Nixe
Rodney
Rose Unique or Roseway

Seminole
Shekinah
Sherwin-Wright
Sindjkha
Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau

Soledad
Steepway
Swatara
Sweet Lavender

Tamar
Tom Tit
Tristram
trojana

Victorine

White Knight
Wyomissing

Official Black List

By vote of the Directors, January 29, 1925, the following varieties of Tall Bearded Irises are considered as unworthy of further propagation. All members should refrain from assisting in their dissemination whether by purchase, by sale, by exchange, or by gift.

Plants of these varieties are on record at the New York Test Garden, Upon the request of five members the judgment of a variety may be reconsidered, and upon action of the directors, other varieties will be added to this list.

Abdul Aziz
Abu-Hassan
Ada
Admiral Togo
Adonis
A. F. Barron
Agnes
Aika
Albatross
Aletha
Alfred Fidler
Alice Barr
Amabilis
Amie
Annie Jane
Antinous
Apollo
Ardenta
Argentea
Arlequin Malinais
Assuerus
Astarte
Atrocaerulea
Atroviolacea
Attraction
Avenir
Aymard

Barbara
Baxter
Beaconsfield
Beatrice

Beauregard
Beauty (TB)
Belgica
Berghi
Bigotini
Bismark
Blanche
Blue Beard
Boccage
Boismilon
Britanicus
Bronze Age
Bronze Beauty
Brooklyn
Buriensis
Buriensis Elizabeth
Butterfly

Calypso
Candelabre
Celia
cengialti purpurea
Chalcedonica
Charles Darwin
Chateaufort (Duchess de)
Chelles
Chenodolle
Chereau
Clarissa
Cleopatre
Conqueror
Copperman

Crepuscule
Cytheree

Donna Maria

Edina
Edward Simmons
Esmeralda
Esperance
Eugene Bon-vallet
Eugene Sue
Exquisite

Fairy Queen
Faustine
Favourite
Florence Barr
Florence Wells

Ganymede
Garibaldi
Gen. Grant
Gisele
Gladstone
Gloriette
Goldbound
Goldweir
Goliah
Gorgeous (TB)
Grand Bouquet
Grand Master

Hannibal
Harlequin
Harrison Weir

Hermia
Herodotus
Honorabile
Hugo
Humboldt

Idion
Ignace
Ignacite
Incognita
Iroquois

Jean Sisley
John Bull
John Fraser
Judith
Jungfrau
Justinian

Khedive
Kochosum

Lady Seymour
Lady Stanhope
Lady Stump
Laurentinus
Lavater
La Reve
Leda
Lemon
Leopold
Libaudii
Lilacina
Lizzie
Loie Fuller
Lord MaCauley
Lord Ross
Lord Salisbury
Louis Meyer
Louis van Houtte
Loute
Lucy

Maggie
Magnet
Malvina
Marenco
Marie Corelli
Maritana
Marjolin
Marmora
Mephistopheles
Mexicana
Mikado
Minos
Mirage
Miriam
Miss Eardley
Mist
Mme. Guerville
Mme. Patti
Mme. Thibault
Modest Guerin
Monhassan
Mont d'Or
Morphee
Mozart
Mr. Shaw
Mrs. A. F. Barron
Mrs. Dugdale
Munico
Munite
Murat

Nemours

Orleans
Orpheus

Pacquita
Palissy
Pameron
Pancrace
Penelope
Perfecta
Pharaon
Phidias
Plicata Sappho
Plumeri
Poiteau
Pres. Thiers
Prince of Orange
Prince of Wales
Princess of Teck

Queen Victoria
Racemosa
Radiance
Rebecca
Rembrandt
Reticulata (TB)
Reticulata Alba
Robert Burns
Ruberissima

Samson
San Souci
Sappho
Saturn
Savignian
Sincerity
Sparta
Speciosa
St. Clair
Swerti
Sylphide
Sylvester
Sympathy

Tecumseh
Tendresse
Theresita
Thora
Tom Cook
Topaz
Tregastel
Tunisie

Ulysees
Unique

Van Geerti
Venusta
Vesuve
Victory
Virgile
Virginie
Vondel

Wagner
Walneri
Walneriana
Walter Reuthe
Walter Scott
Willie Barr

1924 Introduction and Registrations

In the following list four distinct groups of iris varieties have been placed in alphabetical order, each distinguished by the kind of type used. Lower case signifies old varieties listed for the first time in America. Presumably they have no intrinsic merit and should not be purchased. (o) signifies previous omissions and mistakes.

CAPITALS SIGNIFY VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN 1924.

Lower case (bold) signifies varieties registered by the A. I. S.
CAPITALS (bold) indicate the varieties that have not only been registered by the Society but have been CERTIFIED by three competent judges AS WORTHY OF INTRODUCTION.

This last class of Certified Varieties includes the only 1924 varieties that are recommended by the Society and for the most part few are introduced. It should be realized, however, that all registered and introduced varieties have not had an equal opportunity of being judged. Competent judges must act upon the growing plant and, furthermore, the plan was only initiated in May 1924. Therefore do not condemn unseen uncertified varieties. We hope that you can do this in future years but to do so at present is unjust.

Some 250 varieties are listed below (including a few corrections of earlier introductions); 88 of these have been registered with the Society and not over a dozen and a half have been certified. The introduction of over 150 varieties is clearly unwise.

Every grower should plan to invite judges to inspect his seedlings in bloom or better still to send plants each year to the N. Y. Botanical Trial Garden, Bronx Park, New York City, for judgment the second year after introduction.

A Silver Medal and five Awards of Merit are available for distribution among the varieties introduced each year and certified numbers will be assigned other less worthy introductions or seedlings worthy of trial.

A breeder should make every effort to receive official recommendation and the prospective purchaser should refrain from buying varieites not recommended by the Society.

Unless otherwise specified all varieties are Tall Bearded registered or introduced in 1924.

ADDITIONS TO LIST OF ORIGINATORS AND INTRODUCERS

Baker.	J. G. Baker, Bexley, Kent, England.
Berry.	S. Stillman Berry, Redlands, Calif.
Car.	Mrs. W. L. Carter, Lexington, Ky.
Davis.	Mrs. Rosalie M. Davis, Ashland, Va.
Fen.	T. H. Fendall, Leesburg, Va.
Gers.	C. E. F. Gersdorf, Washington, D. C.
Glenn.	Dr. L. C. Glenn, Nashville, Tenn.
Gray.	Gray and Cove, Ward Hill, Mass.
Ham.	Mrs. A. Boyd Hamilton, Harrisburg, Pa.
Hughes.	Mrs. Tandy Hughes, Lexington, Ky.
Hys.	J. A. Hyslop, Silver Springs, Md.
Mt. A.	Mount Airy Gardens, Laurel, Md.
Morg.	F. Cleveland Morgan, Montreal, Canada.
Mur.	F. Murrell, Orpington, Kent, Eng.
Pudor.	O. M. Pudor, Puyallup, Wash.
Sal.	Carl Salbach, Oakland, Calif.
Weed.	H. E. Weed, Beaverton, Ore.

ACHERON (Sturt.)
Alice Kiernan Jap. (o)
AMBER (Dykes-Orp)
Amethyst. (Cap. 1901.)
AQUAMARINE (Dykes-Orp)
Alchemy (Wareham) Empire yellow.
AMADOR (Mohr-Camp) Not for sale.
ARGENTINA (Mohr-Sturt)

Argymnis (Wmsn) Type W. J. Fryer. 40 in.
Ariel (Murrell-Orp) Pale harebell blue. 39 in.
ARLINGTON (Sim-Sturt) H. M. A. I. S. .
Asphodel (Mor) Cat. x Louis Meyer, Lavender self; 42 in.
Assyrie (o)
AURELLE (Denis)
AZRAEL (Mor-Sturt)
BANCIS (Mil.-Wassenberg) Not for sale.
BEAU IDEAL (Sass-Sturt)
BELISAIRE (Cay)
Bellorio (Mohr-Camp) Not Belloris.
BELSHAZZAR (Pfeif. 1923)
BERTHOLET (Den. 1920-Mil. 1924)
BERYL (Bliss-Sturt)
BONFIRE (Warhm) Type Nancy Orne. Livid brown and velvety maroon; 42 in.
Bossuet. (Verd. 1860)
BULLEGRAPHES. Sib. (Perry)
Burgundy DB. (o)
CACIQUE Hex. (Berry)
Cadmia (Wareham) Cadmium yellow. Type Aurea.
Caesar. Sib. (Morg) Deep purple.
CALVIN COOLIDGE, Jr. Jap (Childs.)
CAMBRIDGE BLUE Spur. (Barr)
CAMEO (Sturt)
Cameronia (Hyslop) Pure white; 2 ft.
Cantab. Ret. (not Span.)
Cauticle (Mor) Oriflamme x mesopotamica. Type Lord of June.
CARCANET (Sturt)
Carl DB. (Cap 1901)
CARLTON CHILDS. Jap (Childs)
CAROLINE E. STRINGER (Sass) Type Lohengrin; Palest pink; 30 in.
CAROLINE G. CHILDS. Jap (Childs)
CASSANDRA (Perry)
CHALICE (Sturt)
Chlothair (Mor) Caterina x Alcazar. Violet bi-color; 40 in.
CHRYSOFOR. Sib. (Perry)
CHRYSOBIRICA. Sib. (Perry)
CHRYSOGANA. Sib. (Perry)
Chartier (Hall) White.
Cinderella (Koeh) Pearl deepening to buff and light purple. (223 A)
Cinquecento (Warhm) Type Glamour. Lilac and dark maroon.
COLUMBIA (Dan) Not for sale.
CONGO (Wrhm) Type Gaudichau.
Congress (Cay) Cert. N. H. de F.
Curlesque (Weed) Type Fairy. 40 in.
CRIMSON GLOW (Perry)
Day Dream (Sturt) Type Nancy Orne. Dejazet x Sherbet; 40 in.
DELIA. Jap (Childs)
Desire (Mor) Alcazar x Oriflamme. velvety purple bicolor; 28 in.
DIABLO (Mohr-Mead) Not for sale.
Diana DB. (Cap. 1901) (not Hort.)
Dicle (Car) Light mauve; 30 in.
DIONYZA (not Dionyzo)
DOM PABLE (Den-Mead) Not for sale.
DONALD MAXSON (Pfeif. 1923) (o)

DORINE (Vilm-Glenn)
DOUGBRACT. Cal. (Perry)
Dr. Bless. Before 1900.
DR. C. H. MAYO (Fry)
DR. MANN (Fry)
Dr. Hidershide (Pfeif)
DR. POTTER (Fry)
Druid (Sturt) Type Ambassadeur. (Neptune x Gaudichau) x Thunder Cloud; 42 in.
DRYADE (Cay)
DUCHESS SARAH (Yeld)
Dulcinea (Mohr-Camp) Caterina x trojana. Purple bicolor.

Early Dawn (Sturt) Sarabande x --. Type Cherubin. 33 in.
ELAINE (Shull) Type Quaker Lady. Tineae x Virginia Moore. 42 in.
Elegance DB.
ELEGY (Warhm) Type Brionense. Very deep blue; 3 ft.
E. L. IRISH (Fry. 1923) (o)
ELINOR BLOSSOM (Sturt)
Elsinore (Hall) Primrose yellow with purple border.
EMBER (Sturt)
Emily Tenney (Pudor)
EMMELINE (Vilm-Glenn)
Endymion (Sturt) Afterglow x --. Type Afterglow.
Ensorceleur (Cay) Cert. N. H. de F.
ESPLENDIDO (Mohr-Mead) Not for sale.
ETENARD (Vilm-Glenn)
ETHEL ALDRICH (Ald-Mt.A)
Evensong (Mor) Alcazar x Oriflamme. Vinaceous lavender bicolor: 28 in.
E. W. Roenig (Pfeif.)

Felicity (Sturt) Nancy Orne x (Dawn x Sherbet). Blended chamois and rose.
FELDSPAR (Mor-Mt.A)
FIDELIO (Cay)
FISMES (Cay)
FLAMBEAU (Sturt) Shekinah S. x S. H. White. Type Aurea; 3 ft.
FLUTTER-BY (Sturt)
Folkwang (G & K) A wine-red bicolor.
Forsete (G & K) A deeper Dalmatica; 4ft.
FORTUNA (Pfeif-1923) (o)
FRANCES GOODING (Fry. 1923) (o)
FULVALA PURPUREA. Hex. (Dean-Berry)

GAIETE (Vilm-Glenn)
Garden White (Sturt) Type Mrs. H. Darwin. 3 ft.
GARGANTUA (Millet)
GARNET (Sturt)
GASPARD DE BESSE (Denis)
GEORGIANA MEAD (Den-Mead) Not for sale.
Glacier (Sturt) Type Mrs. H. Darwin. 3 ft.
GLORIAE (Cay)
GLORIANA (Pfeif. 1923) (o)
Golden Fleece. (Cap-1901) (o)
GOLDEN PROMISE (Weed?) Not for sale.
GOLD IMPERIAL (Sturt)
Gorgeous DB (Barr) (o)
Goyescan (Warhm) Type Ambassadeur.
GRACE SPERLING. Jap (Childs)

GRAND FERRE (Cay)
Graylin (Gray) Type Celeste. Haft reticulated hazel. 27 in.
Guileless (Bur) Creamy pastel with heavy orange beard.
HARMONY (Dykes-Orp)
HELEN WILLS. Jap (Childs)
HELENE KOEHLER (Koeh)
Homer (Dauv 1855)
HOMER C. (Mor-Mt.A) Not for sale.
HORIZON (Mor-Mt.A) Not for sale.
Hortense Leroy (Verd. 1860)
Huron Regent (Bur) fulva x foliosa. Deep Mahogany.
Huron Wile (Bur) Type Thorbeck.
HUSSARD (Vilm)
IB-MAC. MB (van T or Den)
INNER GLOW (Sturt)
INGRES (Cay)
Ishtar (Sturt) (Dawn x Shekinah) x Sherbet. A buff Sindjkha. 42 in.
IVORY (Baker-Wal)
JACINTO (Berry)
JACQUELINE GUILLOT (Cay-Bon)
JAPONICA UWODO. (Berry)
Jeanne Vauvel (Verd. 1860)
JOHN FRANCIS. Jap (Childs)
Joshua. (Bur) Blackish red thruout.
JUBILLEE (Sass-Sturt)
JULIETTE WALLET (Den ?)
JUNON (Vilm-Glenn)
KALIF (Sturt)
KAREN (Mor-Mt.A)
Kentucky Colonel (Carter) A "greater Prospero".
KERA (Mor-Mt.A)
KING KARL (Sass) Type Pancroft. Rose sanded; 30 in.
Kings Crown (Da) Type Her Majesty.
KIPONA (Ham) Type Opera.
Lady Beekman (Pudor)
La Favorita (Mohr-Sal)
L'AIGLON (Shull) Type Ambassadeur. H. M. A. I. S.
Lapis (Warhm) Type Black Prince. Dominion form, violet blue.
LEGEND (Warhm) Type Cardinal.
Lodestar (Hall) Type Maori King.
LONA (Sass-Sturt)
LOIS (Pfeif. 1923) (o)
Lorna Doone (Bur) Type Pocahontas.
Lorraine Morgan (Morg) Queen of May x --. 40 in.
LOUDOUN (Fen) Type Montezuma. H. M. A. I. S.
LOUIS BEL (Den-Mil. 1925)
LUTESCENS MAJOR DB (Dean)
MME. ABEL CHATENAY (Cay)
Mme. Eugene Verdier. (Verd. 1860)
MME. HENRI CAYEUX (Cay)
MME. LAREDO (Mil)
Madre Mia (Hughes) Pale yellow self; 27 in.
MAGNIFICENT (Fry. 1923) H. M., A. I. S. 1920 (o)
MAGOT (Vilm-Glenn)
Maid Huron (Bur) Old rose and velvety dark crimson.
MANON (Cay-Bon) Not for sale.

MARIGNY (Vilm-Glenn)
Marquisette (Cay) Cert. N. H. de F.
MARSOUIN (Vilm)
Mary Dickson (Mor) Jacquesiana x Iris King. Variegata; 26 in.
MASSE (Den-Maron)
MASSENA (Cay-Bon) Not for sale.
Margaret Tribolet MB (Wmsn-1918) (o)
MAY MORN (McK-Sturt)
MICHELINE CHARRAIRE (Den-Mil)
MONASTIR (Cay)
Montour (Hall) Pinkish cinnamon and velvety burnt lake.
MOPSA (Hort-Wal)
Mount Royal (Morg) Caprice x --. Type Caprice. 3 ft.
MRS. G. C. STUMP. Jap (Childs)
MRS. JUDD (Fry. 1923) (o)
MRS. RAPP (Fry. 1923) (o)
MRS. TODD (Fry)
MRS. PERRY (Perry)
Mystery (Sturt) Mrs. H. Darwin x Miss Willmott. Pearl flushed olive and gray; 3 ft.

NAOMI (Sturt) Not for sale.
NELSON (Bliss-Sturt) Not true, see Argonaut.
NEW WORLD (Warhm)
Nugget (Mor-Mt.A)

ODAROLOC (Andrews)
ODEON (Vilm-Glenn)
Odin IB (Cap-1901) (not TB.)
OLD IVORY (Sturt)
OLIVE MURRELL (Perry)
OLIVIER PERTHUIS (Mil. 1921) (not Denis)
Orchidaeflora (Verd. 1860)
ORTRUD (Mor) Alcazar x Oriflamme. Type Dejazet; 30 in.

PACHYDERM (Warhm)
Pactole. (Lemon 1848)
Palceng (Gers) Dalmatica x cengialti.
PARADISE (Mor-Mt.A) Withdrawn before sale.
Passion (Sturt) Soft yellow and rose; 3 ft.
PEACHBLOW (Clev-Weed) Not for sale.
Pearl Blue IB Intro. by Sturt. 1925. 15 in.
PEERLESS (Dykes-Orp)
PERDITA. MB (Dykes-Orp)
PETER PAN (Perry)
Petrel (Mor-Sturt. 1923) (not Shull)
Petruchio (Mor) Type Ember.
PINK LUSTRE (Gray) Type Steeoway. 30 in.
Placid DB. (Bur) Apricot and dark purple.
Polly Wyllis (Car) Mauve to Chinese Violet; 37 in.
Primavera (Mohr-Camp) Pumila x mesopotamica. Early yellow self.
PRINCE CHARMING (Sturt)
Princess Louise (Defresne, 1880)
PROSPERITY (Sturt)

Quaint DB (Bur) Drab-purple.

RAMONA (Mohr-Sturt)
Raven (Farr) Type Gaudichau.

RED EMPEROR. Sib. (Sturt-Clev)
Reflection DB (Bur) Gray-blue.
RENAISSANCE (Vilm-Glenn)
RENE CAYEUX (Cay)
RIALGAR (Sturt)
RIC. BLANC BLEUTE. (Den-Maron)
Rosado (Mohr-Camp) Parisiana x mesopotamica. Delicate lilac pink; 40 in.
ROSY YOUTH (Warhm)
ROTA (G & K)
Rowena (Mor) Iris King x Alcazar. Brilliant red-purple; 2 ft.
R. R. SMITH (Fry. 1923) (o)
RUBYD (Dykes-Orp) Assigned name for Ruby as that has been used for at least two other varieties.
RUTH PFEIFFER (Pfeif. 1923) (o)
Sachet (Warhm) Lavender bicolor.
SAMARCAND (Warhm) Type Ambassadeur.
SAPPHID (Dykes-Orp) Assigned name for Sapphire.
Satin Rose (Sturt) (Dawn x Shek.) x (Delight x Sherbet). Soft blended rose. 3 ft.
SCALA (Vilm-Glenn)
SEQUOIAH (Shull) H. M. A. I. S., Type Ambassadeur. 4 ft.
Sherbet 2nd (Sturt) Sherbet x Alcazar. Type Ambassadeur. 42 in.
SHIRLEY (Sturt) Withdrawn before sale.
SILVER QUEEN (Perry)
SILVERADO (Mohr-Sturt)
Silver Elf DB. (Bur) Tinged white.
SILVIA (Hort-Sturt) Not sold.
SKYLARK. Sib. (Clev) Not Weed.
SNOWFLAKE. Spuria. (Barr)
SOLEDAD. IB. (Mohr-Camp)
Soliman (Lem. 1855)
Solferino (Cay) Cert. N. H. de F.
SOPHRONIA (Mor) Kashmir White x Alcazar. Pure white; 3 ft.
SOTO (Pfeif-Wet) Not for sale.
Sorcerer (Floore)
Spuria Innocence (Barr)
Speedwell. IB. (not TB)
TANCRED (Sturt)
TANGIERS (Bliss-Wal) accepted as Tangiers (Sturt) has been withdrawn.
TEBRACT. Cal. (Perry)
Telemaque (Lmn. 1840) Syn Telemon.
TERTIO. Spur. (Mil)
Thais (Cay) Cert. N. H. de F.
TIMUR (Sturt)
Tintoretto (Warhm) Dominion Race; Isoline coloring.
Torpilleur (Mor) Victorine x Oriflamme. Blended violet bicolor; 28 in.
TROPIC SEAS (Shull) H. M. A. I. S., F. C. C. Am. Hort. So. Type Alcazar. 4 ft.
TROUVAILLE (Cay)
TRUE DELIGHT (Sturt)
Tyre (Warhm) Bishops purple.
UNGUICULARIS MARGINATA Ev. (Dean)
UNGUICULARIS QUEEN ELIZABETH. Ev. (Berry)
VELOUTE (Vilm)

VENETIA (Dykes-Orp)
VERA (Den-Was) Not for sale.
Victor Verdier. (Verd. 1860)
Vierge Marie (Verd. 1863)
Villereal. DB (not Villareal TB)
Vingolf (G & K) Fuerstin Lonyay x Her Majesty. Dull cream and violet blue.
VIOLET BEAUTY. Jap (Childs)
Violet Episcopal. (Verd. 1880)
VIOLET RAY. Jap (Childs)
Vishnu (Sturt) Pallida S.x Junonia. Chamois and pale purple.
Vivid (Sturt) (Dawn x Shekinah) x Sherbet.
WAREI. Spur. (Barr)
WATBRACT. Cal. (Perry)
WEDDING GOWN (Craw)
WEDGEWOOD (Dykes-Orp)
W. H. EILER (Pfeif-1923)
WILLIAM MOHR. MB. (Mohr-Camp) Parisiana x gatesi.
Winona (Bur) Clear pink.
WODEN (Sturt) Not sold.
Woodland. (Hall) Mauve to Chinese violet.
Zeus. (Verd. 1860)
Zobeida DB (Bur) Dull purple shades.

The following names of irises as published in catalogs are duplications and therefore have been omitted from all recognition by the Society until renamed. The originators or introducers have been requested to suggest substitute names; all other growers should omit such varieties from their catalogs until such action is taken.

Where necessary the Society assumes the responsibility of changing a name for the American trade and American dealers are requested to adopt these changes, or to omit said varieties from their catalogs.

Avalanche Jap (Childs)
Balder TB (G & K 1924)
Belladonna TB (Perry 1923) referred to **PERLADONNA**
Blue King DB.
Cassandra TB (Perry 1923)
Dalkish TB (Barr-1924)
Dido TB (Perry 1923)
Liberty TB (Hyde 1922) Reported as identical with a pallida variety.
Luna TB (Per 1923)
Mestor. MB (Fos. Per. 1923)
Melpomene. TB (Per 1923)
Moonlight TB (Dykes-Orp 1923)
Othello DB (Cap-1901)
Pandora. TB. (Fos-Per 1923)
Queen Victoria. Spur. (Barr 1924)
Ruby TB (Dykes-Whit 1922) referred to **RUBYD.**
Sapphire. TB. (Dykes-Whit 1922) referred to **SAPPHID.**
Simplicity TB (Dykes-Whit 1922) referred to **SIMPLID**
Thalia TB. (Per 1923)
Thelma Perry Sib. (Perry 1923)
Twilight MB (Dykes-Orp 1924)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SYNONYMS

Recognized Names	Synonym
Amabilis	Yvette Guilbert

Arnols
Bronze Beauty
Celeste
Chateaufort
Courcy
Edouard Michel
Esperance
Germanica alba
Honorabile
Lavendulacea
Osho-Kun
Pancrace
Raphael
Swerti
Virginia

Issure
Belle Chatelaine
Lady Frances
Mme. Privat
Eugene Sacavin
Seduisante
Lord Macauley
Garfield
Gold Coin
Pluton
Blue Danube
Joie de l'Oeil
Wallerniana
Portia
Rembrandt

Report on Iris Bibliography

E. A. S. Peckham

We plan to make the American Iris Society Bibliography of literature pertaining to the iris a worthwhile book of reference, and to be of real value it must be comprehensive, accurate, and conveniently arranged.

Mr. Wister, Dr. John H. Barnhart the Librarian and I met at the N. Y. Botanical Garden last winter and decided upon the form the book should take. Since then I have been hard at work over it in all my available moments and I now realize more fully the very large task ahead. I am not dismayed but time is essential to the proper carrying out of the work and at present I can only report good progress. A thing is not worth doing unless one tries to do it as well as one's powers will permit.

The plan is to have book in four main parts.

Part 1. A Check List or division devoted to separate varieties alphabetically arranged and with brief information as to the dates of introduction, originator, or collector (if a species) record of description, and a key to any other section the article may be found under.

Part 2. An author's section where each writer's articles or books will be listed under his name and where, if it is suitable, there will be very short biographical notes.

Part 3. Where articles will be classified according to their contents making it easy for the student to find a list of references without having to wade through a sea of irrelevant literature. Every article will have a serial number and there will be complete cross indexing where it can be of any use.

Part 4. A list of illustrations so printed that it will be a simple matter to distinguish between colored or black and white pictures.

It can readily be seen that it would be inadvisable to publish any part of such a book until the whole is complete—it would merely entail extra expense and labor.—Many members will imagine it only necessary to include the long and complete articles but: after looking through some of the better horticultural periodicals, I have become convinced that the majority of the short notes should be admitted. Therefore I am including everything that I feel can help a student and leaving out such gushing paragraphs as go into ecstasies without any real cultural, historic or descriptive value. Another reason for including the shorter

articles is the fact that one or two such paragraphs can answer the question of a student who has access to a library poor in horticultural or botanical literature. If he has an enormous number of paragraphs to choose from in numbers of volumes of dozens of periodicals he will stand a good chance, after consulting the A. I. S. bibliography, of discovering near at hand an answer to his question.

I have found that I must search all these periodicals, etc., myself as any work that had been done previously was rather incomplete and, too, I dare not "copy" any bibliographies that may have been published in other places, in monographs, etc., because I must know for myself under what head articles or books will come. I have found also, on looking up such references, many typographical mistakes. I would like to have no mistakes but I know they will creep in and probably be legion but I shall spare no effort to prevent them.

Incidentally it is amusing to note that, so far, I.reticulata has been most written about, I.unguicularis next, then I.kaempferi with I.susiana not far behind.

Before presenting the 1924 Bibliography compiled from Mrs. Peckham's files I wish to express our sincere appreciation of her work. She has undertaken a really enormous task and few of you are in a position to appreciate its value as much as the editor of the bulletins who must frequently sort and select notes of value and interest for publication therein. I thoroughly agree with Mrs. Peckham as to the value of short notes, frequently they are the sole source of information concerning some species or variety and even more frequently the long articles are but a generalization suited to the beginner in iris interest, pleasing at times, but rarely in any way authoritative.

I wish also to state that the following compilation was done wholly for present, immediate reference at my request. Personally, and I hope others will agree, I find it most helpful in keeping track of current information. The arrangement is merely alphabetical but that should prove sufficient for so short (though I was quite staggered at its length) a list. Whenever I see such a list of iris "literature", I think how much easier to compile it would be if I had only refrained from writing myself. Ed.

1924 Bibliography of Iris Literature

Compiled by Ethel Anson S. Peckham

*Illustrated. Col. Colored plate.
Volume number given in bold type thus **57:** then page 89. and date 12 Jan 1924

Agricultural Gypsum and Plant Health, Valuable for Irises. Prof. George A. Olsen. Flor. Ex. **58:** 1073. 11 Oct 1924

Alata, Iris. Gard. Life. **46:** 269. 13 Sep 1924.*

Amber, Iris. (shown by Dykes) The Gard. **88:** 437. 21 June 1924

A. I. S. Awards. R. S. Sturtevant. Bull. Gard. Club of Am. **19 New Series:** 47. Sep 1924.

A. I. S. Bulletin 10. Irises for the Amateur (Beginner): Jan 1924*

A. I. S. Bulletin 11. Beardless Irises. May 1924.*

A. I. S. Bulletin (review). Flor. Ex. **57:** 89. 12 Jan 1924.

A. I. S. Bulletin (review). Flor. Ex. **57:** 627. Mar 1924.

A. I. S. Bulletin 10 & 11 (review). R. S. Sturtevant. Flow. Grow. **11:** 336. Aug 1924. Flor. Ex. **57:** 2031. 28 June 1924.

A. I. S. Bulletin 12 Notes and Descriptions. Part 1. Oct 1924*

A. I. S. Bulletin 13 A Classification of Bearded Irises. In Memoriam Frank H. Presby. Dec 1924.*

A. I. S. Notice. Irises to be sent New York Botanical Garden for Competition. Hort. **2 New Series:** 15 Oct 1924.

A. I. S. Notice. New Planting at the N. Y. Bot. Gard. Hort. **1 New Series:** 419. 15 July 1924.

A. I. S. Notice. Plants for Trial Garden. Flor. Ex. **58:** 534. 23 Aug 1924.

A. I. S. Show. Washington 1924. Gardening. **32:** 297-298. 15 June 1924. Flor. Ex. **57:** 1560. 17 May and 1641. 24 May 1924.

A. I. S. Tid-Bits. Bulletin 10. Jan 1924.

A. I. S. Tid-Bits 2nd. Membership List. Dec. 31 1924. Feb 1924.

A. I. S. Tid-Bits 3rd. Ap 1924.

A. I. S. Tid-Bits 4th. Bulletin 11. May 1924.

A. I. S. Tid-Bits 5th. Iris Garden Visits and Notice. 15 Aug 1924.

A. I. S. Tid-Bits 6th. Bulletin 13: 29-35. Dec 1924.

Among the Bearded Irises. E. A. S. Peckham. Hort. **1 New Series:** 385. 15 June 1924.

Annual Meeting of the Am. Iris So. E. P. McKinney. Bull. Gard. Club of Am. **18 New Series:** 47. July 1924.

Aurea. The Iris. John C. Wister. Hort. **1 New Series:** 217. 1 Feb 1924.

Bearded Irises. G. B. Baker. The Iris So. London. **Bull. 1:** 12-14. Nov 1924.

Beardless Irises and How I Became Interested in Them. Dr. J. R. McLeland. Flow. Grow. **11:** 91-92. Mar 1924.

Beardless Irises, Notes on. Dr. J. R. McLeland. Flow. Grow. **11:** 344. Sep 1924.

Beardless Irises, A Review. R. S. Sturtevant. A. I. S. Bull. **10:** 3. May 1924*

Beautiful New Yellow Iris. (Chasseur). C. L., Paris. The Gard. **88:** 472. 5 July 1924.*

Borer, Getting the better of the Iris. A. B. Champlain. Gard. Mag. **39:** 290. Jun 1924*

Borer, Work of the Iris. Hort. **2 New Series:** 452. 15 Aug 1924.

Borer. The Iris. Mrs. E. P. McKinney. Hort. **1 New Series:** 255-256. 1 Mar 1924. Repr. A. I. S. Bull. **11:** 31. May 1924.

Bulbous Irises. J. Jacob. Hardy Bulbs for Amateurs. Country Life Lt. London. **Chap 9:** 55-60. 1924.

California Irises in Washington, D. C. B. Y. Morrison. A. I. S. Bull. **11:** 39. May 1924.

Canary Bird, Iris. John C. Wister. Hort. **2 New Series:** 580. 15 Dec 1924.

Can Iris Change Its Clothes? Camilla L. Edwards. Gard. Mag. **39:** 425. Aug 1924.

Carmelo, Iris (shown by Dykes) The Gard. **88:** 407. 7 June 1924.

Cornell Iris Test Garden. Austin W. W. Sand. A. I. S. Bull **10:** 43. Jan 1924.

Chelsea Show 1924 (Irises) The Gard. **88:** 378-379. 31 May 1924.*

Chrysographes, Iris. A. I. S. Bull **11:** 23. May 1924.

Chrysographes Epaulette, Iris (shown by Wallace) **The Gard. 88:** 437. June 1924.

Classification of Bearded Irises. A. I. S. Bull. **13:** 8-29. Dec 1924.

Cristata, Iris. Ralph W. Shreve. Flow. Grow. **11:** 301. Aug 1924 and 345. Sep 1924.

Cristata, Iris. W. R. Dykes. Flow. Grow. **11:** 386. Oct 1924.

Cristata, Iris. Hort. **1 New Series:** 385. 15 June 1924.

Cultivation of the Tall Bearded Irises. G. L. Pilkington. The Iris So. London Bull. **1:** 15-16. Nov 1924.

Cultivation of the Tall Bearded Irises. Sir Arthur F. Hort. Bart. The Iris So. Bull. **1:** 9-11 Nov 1924.

Culture, An Authority talks on Iris. John C. Wister. Farm & Gard. **12:** 7. Sep 1924.

Description of Varieties. Part 4. R. S. Sturtevant. A. I. S. Bull. **12:** 18-32. Oct 1924.

Dividing Iris Clumps. F. H. Byshe. Flow. Grow. **11:** 258. July 1924, Fr. Canadian Hort.

Double Flowered Iris. Flor. Ex. **57:** 311. 2 Feb 1924.

Douglasiana Merton, Iris. Jour. Royal Hort. So. **49:** 1i. Jan 1924.

Dougraphes, Iris. (douglasiana x chrysographes) (shown by Dykes) The Gard. **88:** 437. 21 June 1924.

Dutch Irises. S. Mottet. Abstract fr. Revue Hort. **95:** 342-344. 16 Mar 1923 in Jour. Royal Hort. So. **49: Part 3:** 290. July 1924. S. E. W.*

Dwarf Irises. Mrs. Wm. E. Clark. Hort. **2 New Series:** 458. 15 Aug 1924.

Early Hardy Flowers in a Suburban Garden. (I.rosenbachiana var. baldschuanica) W. R. Dykes. The Gard. **88:** 69-70. 9 Feb 1924.

English Irises. Gard. Life. **46:** 4. 11 Oct 1924.

English Irises. J. Jacob. Flow. Grow. **11:** 190. May 1924. Repr. The Gard.

English Iris Plants Dying. The Gard. **88:** 476. 5 July 1924.

Exhibitions. Announcements. A. I. S. Bull. **11:** 37. May 1924.

Experimenting with Iris. Alliene S. W. Johnson. Bull. Gard. Club of Am. **18 New Series:** 28. July 1924

Exposition d'Horticulture de Paris, L'. A. Meunissier. Cert. to M. Millet for I.Simone Vassiere and varieties mentioned. Revue Hort. **96:** 128. 16 June 1924.

Field Culture. Messrs. Bretin & Abrial. Trans. from Les Iris Cultivés Paris 1922. A. I. S. Bull. **10:** 32. 1924.

Fifth Iris Show Held. (Minn. State Hort. So.) Flor. Ex. **57:** 2051. 28 June 1924.

Frank Rigg's Iris Garden. Naomi Swett. Better Homes & Gard. **2:** 8. Aug 1924.

Fragrant Irises. Gard. Chron. **28:** July 1924. Repr. from The Gard.

Forcing the Bearded Iris. Frank W. Campbell. A. I. S. Bull. **12:** 14. Oct 1924.

Forresti, Iris. (shown by Wallace) The Gard. **88:** 437. 21 June 1924.

Fulva, Iris. M. R. Case. Hort. **1 New Series:** 440. 1 Aug 1924.

Garden Notes 17. Importing Irises. Lee R. Bonnewitz. Aug 1924.

Germani, Iris. Proc. Biolog. So. Wash. **37:** 91. 21 Feb 1924

Growing of Iris From Seed, The. A Francis Morton, Jr. Gard. Mag. **39:** 356. July 1924.

Growing the Bearded Iris. Hort. **1 New Series:** 42. 15 July 1924.

Growing the Bearded Irises. J. Marion Shull. A. I. S. Bull. **10:** 30. Jan 1924.

Handbook of Garden Irises, The. W. R. Dykes. Martin Hopkinson & Co. Ltd., London 1924.*

Handbook of Garden Irises (review) John C. Wister. A. I. S. Bull. **12:** 15-17. Oct 1924.

Hints on the Cultivation of Irises. W. R. Dykes. Repr. from The Gard. Flow. Grow. **11:** 472. Dec 1924.*

How to Grow Bearded Irises. G. Yeld. The Iris So. Bull. **1:** 11. Nov 1924.

How to Hybridize Irises. Sir Arthur Hort. The Gard. **88:** 463. 5 July 1924.

Hunting for Rare-bits. E. A. S. Peckham. A. I. S. Bull. **12:** 13. Oct 1924*

Hybridization. R. S. Sturtevant. A. I. S. Bull. **10:** 24. Jan 1924.

Importation of Iris. T. F. Donahue. Hort. **1 New Series:** 272. 15 Mar 1924.

Introduction and Hybridization of Beardless Irises. F. Laplace. Trans. and Repr. from Les Iris Cultivés, Paris 1922 A. I. S. Bull. **11:** 28. May 1924.

Introduction to Bull. 1. The Iris Society. W. R. Dykes. 7. Nov 1924.

Iris. Dr. George R. Reed. Brooklyn Botanic Garden Leaflets. **Series 12:** 5 & 6. 11 June 1924.

Iris (short note) Flor. Ex. **58:** 549. 23 Aug 1924.

Iris Borer see Borer.

Iris Family and its Native Representatives, The. A. I. S. Bull. **10:** 3. Jan 1924.

Iris Garden Notes of 1923. S. Stillman Berry. Flow. Grow. 14-15. Jan 1924 and 62-64. Feb 1924.

Iris Garden, The. W. Auton. Gard. Chron. **76 3rd Series:** 11. 5 July 1924.

Iris Garden, 1924, The. Kenneth R. Boynton. Jour. N. Y. Bot. Gard. **25:** 196. July 1924*

Iris Hybrids. W. R. Dykes. A. I. S. Bull. **11:** 17-21. May 1924*

Iris Prices. Grace A. Clark. Hort. **1 New Series:** 357. 15 May 1924.

Iris Propagation. Quoted from A. I. S. Bull. 10. Flow. Grow. **11:** 346. Sep 1924.

Iris Rot. Hort. **1 New Series:** 389. 15 June 1924.

Iris Root Rot and "Spent" Rhizomes for Propogating. Ralph W. Shreve. Flow. Grow. **11:** 146. Apr 1924.

Iris Varieties. Hort. **1 New Series:** 406. 1 July 1924.

Iris Visits 1924. R. S. Sturtevant. A. I. S. Bull. **12:** 34-38. Oct 1924.

Irises and Peonies in Northern Texas. Florence H. Townsend. Flow. Grow. **11:** 345. Sep 1924.

Irises at the Bronx. Flor. Ex. **57:** 2024. 28 June 1924.

Irises at Vincent Square. The Gard. **88:** 436. 21 June 1924.

Irises Enjoyed this Season. E. A. S. Peckham. Hort. **1 New Series:** 436. 1 Aug 1924.

Irises for Every Garden. A. J. Bliss. The Gard. **88:** 461-463. 5 July 1924.

Irises in the Garden. R. S. Sturtevant. A. I. S. Bull **10:** 36. Jan 1924.*

Irises for Indoors. J. Coutts. The Gard. **88:** 690. 4 Oct 1924.

Irises for Many Months. Grace A. Clark. Flow. Grow. **11:** 8. May 1924*

Irises for Wet Ground and Dry Ground. Ralph W. Shreve. Flow. Grow. **11:** 425. Nov 1924.

Iris Society, The. London. Bull. 1. W. R. Dykes, Ed. 1 Nov 1924.

Is This Truly a Late August Iris? (I.dichotoma) Julian Hinckley. Gard. Mag. **39:** 301. June 1924.

Jacquesiana, Iris. John C. Wister. Hort. **1 New Series:** 236. 15 Feb 1924.

Japanese Irises. Mrs. Wm. Crawford. Flow. Grow. **11:** 425. Nov 1924.

Japanese Iris and a Water Garden, The. A. F. Huntington. Flow. Grow. **11:** 216. June 1924.

Japanese Irises for the Garden. R. S. Sturtevant. A. I. S. Bull. **11:** 9. May 1924* Repr. Brooklyn Botanic Garden **Record 9:** 115. Oct 1920.

Japanese Iris Garden, A. E. H. Wilson. Hort. **1 New Series:** 421. 15 July 1924.

Lacustris, Iris. Mrs. F. W. Robinson. Flow. Grow. **11:** 424. Nov 1924.

Little Boy Blue, Iris. (shown by Chapman) The Gard. **88:** 153. 8 Mar 1924.

Making a New Iris Garden. George H. Ray. Flow. Grow. **11:** 425. Nov 1924.

Meeting of the Directors of the A. I. S. Hort. **1 New Series:** 308. 15 Ap 1924.

Memories of Frank H. Presby. R. S. Sturtevant. A. I. S. Bull. **13:** 5. Dec 1924.

Mme. Chereau, Iris. John C. Wister. Hort. **2 New Series:** 516. 15 Oct 1924.

Mrs. Alan Gray, Iris. John C. Wister. Hort. **2 New Series:** 551. 15 Nov 1924.

Native Irises of the Ozarks. Ralph W. Shreve. Flow. Grow. **11:** 385-386. Oct 1924.

New Book on Irises. (Review of A Handbook of Garden Irises) George Dillistone. The Gard. **88:** 364. 24 May 1924.

New Irises from the Commercial Growers Point of View. W. J. Engle. A. I. S. Bull. **11:** 29-30. May 1924.

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Kindred Spirits Build

In every community kindred spirits build an appreciation for the better things in life. As members of the American Iris Society we are linked to others of like ideals and similar aims in the propagation of Irises; not alone because of their beauty and hardiness, for there is, in the loveliness of good flowers, an appeal for a better community spirit.

Surrounded as we are, each of us, by folks who like the things that we like, who strive to build into the community the things that we strive to build, gives an opportunity to us all, to widen the scope of our individual influence for better flowers.

The American Iris Society wants to grow; it wants to build in every community. Won't you send us in the names of kindred spirits so that they may receive an invitation to join our Society?

Impressions of Irises Seen Abroad in June 1924

Mrs. Silas B. Waters, Cincinnati.

It is a pleasure to comply with Mr. Sturtevant's request to give a few of my impressions of the irises I had the pleasure of seeing the first of June.

The great botanist, Linnaeus, wrote, "Whenever I watch the unfolding of a flower, I see God in His Glory passing by and bow my head in worship". All flower lovers whose hearts are in tune with The Infinite, have this thought also and whether we call it worshiping God through nature, or describe it in some other way, it brings much of uplift to our lives. Music may thrill people, but flowers bring a finer and more serious thought as we realize that before us in all its beauty of form and color, is a work of the Great Architect of The Universe. Thus, when I entered the Royal Horticultural Hall in London, I seemed transported into a dream world of beauty, and not until the second day did my notebook and pencil begin to function.

Everywhere and in every way one felt the English people's pride in their new productions, but one was cognizant of the fact that they were none the less appreciative of the standard or older sorts for garden effects. Only four special awards of merit were given to individual irises—to Sou. de Madame Gaudichau (Millet)—to Amber (Dykes)—to Iris Dougrapes, a beautiful little flower of reddish purple shown by Perry and Iris Chrysographes, shown by R. W. Wallace. Dykes new Amber is certainly the best yellow England has produced. It is a little more brilliant than Shekinah with a richer beard. The blooms shown were the last on the stalk and doubtless the normal blossoms would be much larger, in which case it would have a larger flower than Shekinah. Sou. de Madame Gaudichau, in receiving this special award, continues to hold first place even in competition with Dominion Seedlings and other fine things. Year after year it has been unequalled. It has vigor of constitution, beauty of form and a richness and depth of dark blue coloring which makes it a wondrously beautiful flower and a dependable grower and bloomer with enough points to place it in the lead.

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Iris and Peony Descriptive Price Lists sent free on request.

MOVILLA GARDENS

James Boyd John C. Wister
Haverford, Pa.

The Bunyard Exhibit was very large and beautifully staged, worthy indeed of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gold Medal which it received. The central feature was a glorious mass of Ambassadeur, towering like a monarch over a realm of beauty—superb in its effective coloring, fascinating the eye of the beholder with its glints and tints of reddish violet tones. Flanked on either side were great urns holding Princess Beatrice and Corrida with dainty lovely Jeanne d'Arc below. The beauty of this grouping was most striking and I shall not soon forget the marvellous effect it made. From this central group there extended for many feet on either side groups of lovely Irises of many worth while sorts. Here I saw for the first time Mr. Yeld's delicately beautiful Sunshine, it seemed to me worthy of a place in every garden. It is a medium-sized flower, grows two and one half feet high—deeper than Flavescens. Whether it enhanced the beauty of Caprice just back of it or whether Caprice emphasized the lovely yellow tones of Sunshine I cannot exactly say—but I want soon to have the two side by side in my garden. Here also were the stately Asia and its next of kin, Prospero; these two possess so many good qualities of height—size—substance and color that they will always rank among the finest.

Fro was very effective, its brown and gold colors very pleasing, while nearby the fine blooms of Edouard Michel proved it a good grower in England.

The Orpington display received the Silver Banksian Medal and presented many of the outstanding things in commerce. Arranged as

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their central feature were masses of Shekinah and Corrida making a charming contrast. Farr's Seminole was most beautiful and close to it. the purity of White Knight shone like a pearl. The English people like Seminole very much and on every hand one heard praises of White Knight, not alone for its beauty. but for its dependable qualities.

Speaking of white reminds me that Mr. Dykes has a fine unnamed white, both large and tall, which is destined to create a furor when it comes out. It has a warm ivory tone while his lovely Istria has a cool cast of green. Mr. Dykes' Aphrodite was given a very prominent place here and fittingly so, for it is a very beautiful flower. I like especially the uniformity of color in the standards and falls and the white flush at the haft imparts to the bloom a radiance most unusual and distinct. However, I should not class it among the pinks—wish I might have had my Repertoire de Couleur, which would have enabled me to make color records accurately. This portfolio of plates far surpasses Ridgeway Chart, though not so convenient to carry about.

Dyke's new Brilliant was shown for the first time—tall—of medium size, good color, deeper than Aphrodite, it impressed one as being particularly effective for mass planting—and it has, Mr. Murrell told me, that very desirable requisite—good and dependable blooming quality.

Mystic was lovely also—its white standard and bluish reticulations on the falls makes a dainty effect though it lacks good branching habit.

Here also I saw for the first time Denis' "Monsieur Brun". It

An Announcement

We take great pleasure in announcing to Iris lovers that we have taken over all the marketable stock of the Campos Altos Iris Gardens from Mr. and Mrs. Sydney B. Mitchell. This includes all the famous Mohr seedlings that have been grown in large enough quantities to catalog and many other American, English and French novelties. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell will devote their time exclusively to the production of new varieties.

It is our aim to give the same prompt and efficient service to our iris customers that we have given to our dahlia and gladiolus customers in the past and also the same splendid service that Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have always given their patrons. Our iris catalog will be ready in April.

Our Blue Book of gladioli and dahlias will be mailed immediately on request as we are filling these orders now.

CARL SALBACH

Grower and Originator

6088 Hilligass Ave. **Oakland, Calif., U. S. A.**

proved an interesting and effective plant because of its rich brown tints which one does not often see.

Ochracea Caerulea is indeed a beautiful iris and quite distinct in its coloring and well nigh indescribable. It received a special award of merit in 1922. Undoubtedly the latter part of its name was chosen because of the exquisite undertone of blue which gives to its varying shades of gold its translucent beauty. It has so much of charm not alone in color but in form and substance, delicately beautiful yet not fragile looking. It will make a fascinating picture in the garden as well as meet any competitor on exhibition. In this color class I know of only two irises which might surpass it—Mme. Durrand and Mme. Chobaut. Mme. Durrand is, I think, the most supremely beautiful of all irises, but its culture is altogether too uncertain and too difficult for it to ever be grown extensively either here or in England. Orpington also showed Harmony, one of Mr. Dykes' new things—it is a rich purple blue self, quite unusual because of its dark beard, rather a refreshing change from the usual orange beard.

On display also were a few stalks of Majestic—the Dominion seedling of which Mr. Bliss is most proud. Titan and Moa were also on display, while Yeoman had the bluest tones of any in the Dominion class.

There was something just delightfully different about the Perry Exhibit. Mr. Perry specializes in Ferns, as well as Irises, having upwards of two thousand varieties of ferns at his Enfield Nursery. He had massed as a foundation the loveliest low growing ferns out of which rose the beautiful masses of Irises, all his own seedlings.

Amos Perry is an idealist and one who sets his standards high and labors unceasingly toward the mark of perfection he has set, and which his irises must meet before he graces them with a name and presents them to the world. Many of his lovely productions are very well known, therefore it is unnecessary for me to elaborate upon them.

His Marion Cran is indeed a very beautiful flower and only its high price keeps me from having it. Mrs. Perry, just named this year, has broad incurved standards of pure white and the falls are slightly mottled blue with a yellow base. It is four feet tall and on the stalk which I examined closely I counted twenty buds and blooms, marking it a prolific bloomer as well as one of real beauty.

I liked the free branching habit of the Duke of York, its tall sturdy stem and large soft mauve blue color. It is similar to Marjorie Tinley. Olive Murrell, another charming flower in tones of olive and gold and purple and faun, will appeal to every iris lover.

Deucalion with recurved standards in tones of rosy apricot with grey edged crimson purple falls, is unusual and effective. Indeed nearly, if not all of Perry's seedlings are very desirable and have the merit of being good growers.

Wallace had a fine collection of worthwhile things, including Asia and Prospero, Susan Bliss, Nance, a new tall variety, similar to Ma Mie, in form and color, but much better. Here were Hubert and Crusader, very fine, while Lord of June, and Oriflamme, still held attraction for many.

Lowe and Gibson had the best display of Opera seen anywhere and Barr and Son had a large exhibit of good things, their Magnifica being outstanding.

I was a guest at the annual banquet of the Iris Society, having the honor to be seated next to Mr. Yeld, the President, and Mr. Dykes, the Secretary, of the Royal Horticultural Society, and to hear the deliberations of its body. It was indeed a feast of reason and flow of soul and

to break bread with some of the greatest of England's hybridists is a privilege I shall always count one of life's real pleasures. These men are all so keenly alive to the needs and demands of the iris world and are working unceasingly to develop characteristics which make for perfection.

It is interesting to hear Mr. Yeld tell of his persevering efforts to develop free branching habit and sturdiness of growth. Mr. Dykes believes very strongly in a test garden where all irises should be given a trial before being named and placed on the market. I saw in his office a very good iris which he said he would never name or sell as it was too much like other things in commerce. In other words, he believes every iris should possess many outstanding points and the sanction of the Test Garden before it is placed before the buying public. Mr. Bliss was not present, but whenever I am enjoying some of his worth while things I recall that he once wrote that one of the charms of plant breeding, is that you launch out into the unknown, along a road the end of which you cannot foresee, but with the assurance that with perseverance you will find there more than you sought.

Mrs. Marion Cran was present—she is as charming as is the Iris Perry named for her, and she writes as delightfully as she talks—she thinks we are perilously near the brink of satiety with the vast numbers of lavenders and blue bi-colors and that there is a tendency to coarseness in many of the extremely large flowers. It was very gracious of the President, Mr. Yeld, to ask me to speak and it gave me pleasure to give them America's greeting and tell a little of what our people are doing on this side in new productions, for I am proud of the American bred Irises.

I was too late to see the blooms in France, but while in Paris heard much of their new and rare plants.

While visiting M. Millet I learned that he has at last produced an iris so surpassingly beautiful that he deems it worthy of the maiden name of his wife, "Germaine Perthuis"—'tis said that it is much finer than Sou. de Mme. Gaudichau, the latter being one of its parents. This

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beautiful flower is carried on a firm three foot stem and received a certificate of merit this year from the National Horticultural Society of France. I heard also of Denis Micheline Charraire, which grows to a height of four feet with large pure white standards and white falls with a slight amber coloring at the throat. This also received a certificate of merit. Another of Denis is Louis Bel, a cross between Kochii and Sou. de Mme. Gaudichau, a very outstanding iris of which Mr. Bonnewitz brought the first news two years ago. It will be on the market next year. For those who favor the pink toned effects, there is Mme. Cécile Bouscant, a hybrid of Ricardii and Queen of May. This tall growing flower has a suffusion of rose tints, which give to the bloom an exquisite soft tone of rosy mauve.

Achievement is what we are all looking and hoping for; most of us are not collectors, therefore an iris is only of value when it lends a picturesque effect in our gardens. This we can only have when hybridizers give us stock dependable under varying climatic conditions, with free flowering qualities and good color and reasonably good increase. I am, indeed, glad to hear that Mr. Wister continues to keep Prospero at the head of his list of best irises, for it merits such a place, since it has already proven its worth in this country, as have Sou. de Mme. Gaudichau and Ambassadeur. These, with Queen Caterina and Mlle. Schwartz, although of tender parentage, endured in my garden the most trying winter ever experienced here. In the London show I came to appreciate more and more the splendid blue irises, Corrida, Cluny, and Viking. I failed to see anything attractive in Citronella; indeed the Dominion seedlings are all so variable and uncertain in growth and flower, that they can only find a place in the breeders' or collectors' gardens. Perhaps their descendants will prove more adaptable for garden use.

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An Iris Calendar for California (1924)

E. O. James, Calif.

The garden lies on a southeastern slope, in Oakland, at an altitude of 200 feet, a little more than two miles from San Francisco Bay. The soil is a well-drained chocolate clay-loam. The preceding winter was very dry, and the blooming season was about two weeks early. The closing date of several varieties was not noted, owing either to the rush of the season or to absence from home late in May. Since an established clump or mass has a longer blooming period than a single stalk, I have indicated by (s) the varieties represented by a single stalk—usually being newly planted varieties with but a single rhizome. It might be noted that Autocrat, Candelabre, Colonel Candelot, Isolene, Kashmiriana, Kharput, Othello, Prosper Laugier and Wyomissing, though represented by from six to forty rhizomes, failed to bloom. The number following the name indicates the number of days through which bloom continued.

Feb. 12. Dwarfs, varieties not known or noted.
Feb. 20. Archeveque. 85.
Feb. 22. Albicans Princess of Wales, 44; Kochii, 50.
March 2. Japonica, 46.
March 12. Siwas, 25.
March 24. San Gabriel, 43.
March 27. Gerda—; Helge, 14.
March 30. Zua, 7; Susiana (s) 7.
April 3. Foster's Yellow x
April 7. Firmament, 16; Lohengrin, 38.
April 8. Korolkowi concolor, (s) 8.
April 9. Pallida Dalmatica, 41; Ring Dove, 43.
April 10. Zouave (s) 30.
April 11. Lord Lambourne (s) 29; Ma Mie, 29.
April 12. Jacquesiana, 38; Mandraliscae, 27; Mt. Penn (s) 14.
April 13. Bluet, 20; Magnifica (s) 23; Mme. Chereau, 29; Pauline, 27.
April 14. Caterina, 34; Princess Beatrice, 25.
April 15. Anna Farr, 10; Balboa (s) 21; Conquistador (s) 14; Edith, 20.
April 16. Amas, 45; Dr. Bernice - -
April 17. Alcazar, 33; Carthusian, 28; Demi-deuil, 18; Perfection, 28.

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April 18. Chester J. Hunt, 22; Lady Foster (s) 19; Mady Carriere (s) 27; Mme. Durrand (s) 18; Niebelungen --; Pal. Princess Royal, 21; Pocahontas, 20.
April 19. Ballerine (s) 26; Celeste --; Crusader, 26; Cypriana, 21; Fairy --; Fro, 26; Jeanne d'Arc, 27; Mesopotamica (s) 18; Quaker Lady, 30.
April 20. Albert Victor, 35; Cottage Maid, 30; Iris King, 26; Marian Mohr (s) 23; Mme. de Sevigne (s) 26; Mrs. Neubronner, 23; Nuee d'Orange, 26; Queen of May --; Trojana, 25.
April 21. Mexicana --; Mme. Chobaut (s) 21;
April 22. Glory of Hillegom --; Sambucina --.
April 23. Windham --.
April 24. Afterglow (s) 24.
April 25. Eldorado --; Kashmir White (s) 14; Parisiana, 22; Robert Wallace (s) 22.
April 26. Clement Desormes (s) 13; Dejazet (s) 16; E. L. Crandall, 26; Glory of Reading --.
April 28. Cordon Bleu --; Leda --.
April 29. Nokomis --; Sherbert --.
April 30. Rhein Nixe --.
May. 2. Juniata, 18; Prospero (s) 17; Thunder Cloud --.
May 3. Blue Jay --; Medallion --; Princess Victoria Luise.
May 4. Ambassadeur (s) 16; Arnols --; B. Y. Morrison (s) 18.
May 8. Black Knight, 8.
May 11. Dream, --.
June 15. Un-named seedling (s) 46.
Nov. 1. Stylosa, 61 (and still blooming)
Nov. 10. Mrs. Neubronner, 40.
Nov. 15. Kochii, 35.
Nov. 18. Lutescens Statellae, 43.
Dec. 12. Lady Foster (s) 13.
Dec. 14. Lord Lambourne (s) 11.

The December bloom of Lord Lambourne and Lady Foster would have continued much longer had it not been for a severe freeze; Stylosa does not mind freezing; and Lutescens Statellae appears to hold its own.

Announcements

TEST GARDENS. It is hoped that there will be a certain amount of stock from the New York Garden available for the establishment of Show Gardens either this year or within a short period.

Members who desire to establish such a planting in their locality should inform the Secretary of their requirements.

No contributions will be made to private plantings and the increase of stock cannot be offered for sale. We do not advocate the establishment of a planting unless local members assume the responsibility of supervision and report. In other words preference is given projects from which the Society may expect annual reports as to growth, hardiness, etc., and wherein varieties will be properly labeled.

The initial planting should consist of one to two hundred varieties fully representative of the range of color within the tall bearded irises. As circumstances permit additional contributions of new and worthy varieties will be made in order to create a public display that will prove effective and that may serve as a basis for growth reports from many localities.

If possible provision should be made for the testing of local seed-

lings with a view to the initiation of an award policy. The planting is planned both for display and as an example of the different classes of bearded irises. No poor varieties will be included.

Shipment will be made probably in July and the only cost to the local member or cooperating agency is that of transportation.

In applying for contributions state the number of plants and number of varieties desired, the name of interested lo al members, and enclose an invitation or agreement from the public institution upon whose grounds the planting is to be made.

At this writing it is impossible to state what varieties or how many plants of a variety will be available and requests for particular varieties will not be considered except in the case of an existing planting.

I hope that many groups of members will find this offer of interest and that within a few years we may establish good plantings in many localities.

EXHIBITIONS. Members desiring the cooperation of the Society in local exhibitions, meetings, or field days should notify the Secretary of preliminary plans and dates together with the name and address of the local secretary **before April 1st** so that announcements may be made in the April Bulletin.

As in the past One Bronze Medal and certificates of Honorable Mention may be awarded at any exhibit held under the rules of the Society. Where members do not wish to hold an exhibit we are urging that a day be set apart for getting together and visiting gardens and for a considered discussion of varieties and the qualities that make a variety outstanding. Either formal or informal local meetings should be held and the wishes of the members forwarded for action at the Annual Meeting to be held in the fall. It is impractical to publish full lists of prize winners and routine reports but I feel sure that we would all enjoy hearing of the success of members in raising new seedlings or in arranging irises in a telling manner.

Follow the example of the New Rochelle members and form a local group who will take an active share in our work. At present I have inquiries from Cincinnati, Columbus, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Rockford, Ill., surely a pleasant augury for a successful season.

TO IRIS GROWERS. Every member should heed our Official Standards of Recommendation (p. 34) and every breeder and introducer should plan to enter his seedlings for competition in the 1926 awards.

PLANTS FOR TRIAL. Members are requested to send, this spring, plants of any available named varieties of Japanese Irises, care of Dr. George M. Reed, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I had rather expected to have more space for Tit Bits and the many odd articles awaiting publication. Bulletin after Bulletin I have had to hunt and evolve subject matter but for once, just when there were whole pages of routine to handle, there was a sufficiency of interesting material to be used. It is an unexpected pleasure and I only hope that you all will continue to send in your ideas. With four bulletins a year, limited in size only by the number of membership dues that come in, there should be space aplenty for all sorts of give and take. And that is an expression of enthusiasm and life which will develop our membership into a number comparable to that of some of the other special flower societies. I don't like to think it but we seem to be a rather conservative group and we need a little verve if we are going to develop a big, powerful society such as we desire.

Officers, 1925

President. JOHN C. WISTER, Clarkson Ave. and Wister Sts., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-President. FRANKLIN B. MEAD, State Blvd., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Secretary. R. S. STURTEVANT, Wellesley Farms, Mass.
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DR. H. A. GLEASON, N. Y. Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York City.

AN INVITATION

To the Members of the American Iris Society

COME OUT TO MY GARDENS IN IRIS SEASON AND HAVE THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE

No muddy fields to walk through; just smooth velvety grass walks in a veritable park, with shady nooks and inviting seats and a fountain where you can see gold fish a foot long swimming among the finest water lilies. A garden of enchantment one visitor called it last summer.

Since it is not practical to travel all over the world to examine new varieties, I have brought them all here, where you can see them growing in one place under ideal conditions; and judging from past experience, most of them should be blooming next June.

Here you will find **ALL THE 1923 AND 1924 INTRODUCTIONS OF PERRY, VILMORIN, CAYEUX, MILLET;** also such varieties as Bruno, Duke of Bedford, Bertrand, Dominion, Pioneer, Lady Byng, Cardinal, Gabriel, Majestic, Glamour, Pendragon, Evadne, Romola, Auburn, Mystic, Hyperion, Titan, Canopus, Susan Bliss and others of the famous Bliss seedlings; the entire sets of the late William Mohr seedlings introduced during 1923 and 1924; Fryers Famous Magnificent, as well as his other recent introductions; the best of the recent introductions of our American pioneer Iris hybridist, the late Bertrand Farr, such as Brandywine, Seminole, Cecil Minturn, Japanesque, Sea Gull, Mildred Presby, Georgia, all secured from the originators to be sure of genuine stock. You will also find such recent introductions of Newlands as Bolingbroke, Leonato, Volumnia. Theseus; such introductions of Dykes as Harmony, Cretan, Charmian, Cymbeline, Octavia, Lulworth, Moonlight, Wedgewood, Aphrodite, Sapphide; not to mention varieties previously introduced by these and other hybridists, such as Gaudichau, Asia, Avalon, Ballerine, Lent Williamson, Ambassadeur, Magnifica, Queen Caterina, Harriet Presby, Halo, Kashmir White, Leverrier, Lord of June, Marsh Marigold, Mlle Schwartz, Mme. Durrand, Medrano, Shekinah, San Gabriel, Regan, Prospero, Mother of Pearl, Sweet Lavender, Valery Mayet, Balaruc.

DOES THIS LIST INTEREST YOU

Well it doesn't tell half the story, for there are also Edith Cavell, Autumn King, Bashi Bazouk, Beau Ideal, Kalos, B. Y. Morrison, Geo. Wallace, Corrida, Daphne, Moonstone, Pink Pearl, Dream, Dimity, Jubilee, Lona, Eglamour, E. H. Jenkins, Lady Lou, Emir, Genghis Khan, White Queen, Pont a Mousson, Midwest. And there is a complete set of new seedlings by Goos & Koeneman; there is Odette Olivet by Nonin. And some new dwarfs and intermediates, and hundreds of others too numerous to mention. There will be surprises waiting for you at every turn.

Come around and see the varieties you always wanted to see, but never knew where to find them. You will probably find them here if they are worth growing.

Bring your note book and pencil along, as they are all plainly labeled. And you'll find 150 varieties of the world's choicest Peonies and other interesting plants.

ROBERT WAYMAN. **BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.**